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Vol IV No 024

5 February 1985

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ASEAN, AUSTRALIA FORUM HELD IN KUALA LUMPUR

Memo on Visits Signed

BK011323 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] ASEAN and Australia have signed a memorandum of understanding on the establishment of the ASEAN special visit scheme. The secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tan Sri Zainal Abidin Sulong, signed on behalf of ASEAN, while Australia was represented by its deputy secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr W.G.T. Miller. The scheme is an important new mechanism in the transfer of technology between ASEAN and Australia. Under the program, technicians from the private sectors of ASEAN countries will be given access to training institutes in Australia. The scheme will also include visits by businessmen, officials, and scientists. Preference is to be given to visitors who cannot be assisted under other Australian schemes and whose proposed training program is designed to promote wider and mutual benefits to ASEAN and Australia.

Meanwhile, the 2-day 9th ASEAN-Australia forum is being held at Petaling Jaya near Kuala Lumpur. Opening the session this morning, the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir, called on both parties to give priorities to bilateral and international trade in their dialogue. These vital issues will bring mutual benefits to both parties. Mr Abdul Kadir points out that ASEAN is disturbed over certain developments in Australia lately which may put further pressure on trade between the two. This is particularly in manufactured goods such as clothing, textiles, and footwear. ASEAN is also concerned over moves to restructure the Australian scheme of trade preferences.

SRV Urged To Stop Fighting

BK011425 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Vietnamese was told today to stop the spilling of blood along the Thai-Cambodian border and observe the UN regulations concerning the Cambodian crisis. Deputy Foreign Minister Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir said ASEAN is greatly disturbed over the suffering of the Cambodian people, who, according to him, have become the victims of aggression. Their suffering has been worsened by the Vietnamese forces' actions against Cambodian and Thai civilians along the Thai-Cambodian border.

He was speaking at the 9th ASEAN-Australia forum at Petaling Jaya.

NAKASONE DENIES PRESSURING NEW ZEALAND'S LANGE

OW041207 Tokyo KYODO in English 1200 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 4 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday officially denied he had put pressure on New Zealand to change its non-nuclear policy during his January visit to the country. "I have never done what was tantamount to intervention in a foreign country's policy," said Nakasone in response to a question at a House of Representatives Budget Committee session. At the session, reopened after a five-day deadlock, Makoto Tanabe, secretary general of the Japan Socialist Party, grilled Nakasone on an Australian press report about Nakasone's alleged pressure on New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange. The Australian newspaper reports said the two leaders discussed the issue of U.S. nuclear ship port calls and that the United States asked Japan to persuade the New Zealand Government to lift its nuclear ship ban.

Nakasone told the committee that he and Lange did agree on promotion of disarmament, but they did not discuss whether or not Tokyo's non-nuclear principles are different from Wellington's policy. Flatly denying the press reports, Nakasone said Japan has a prior consultation system with the U.S. on port calls by U.S. warships, but, he said, New Zealand might not have. The Japanese Government has maintained that U.S. ships making port calls in Japan do not carry nuclear weapons because the U.S. has not invoked the prior consultation system. The Diet business resumed Monday following five days of opposition boycott which was triggered by Nakasone's controversial statement on the 1976 government decision to keep Japan's annual defense budget below 1 percent of gross national product. The largest opposition JSP was angered when Nakasone said Thursday possibilities are now slim that the 1 percent of GNP ceiling on defense outlays will be maintained for fiscal 1985 starting April 1.

After rounds of backstage talks, the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and opposition parties reached a compromise to break the Diet impasse by seeking a new reply from Nakasone. The prime minister told the session his cabinet "hopes to maintain" the 1976 defense budget policy. Japan put the fiscal 1985 defense budget at 3,137 trillion yen (12.3 billion dollars) which is equivalent to 0.997 percent of projected GNP for that year.

GOVERNMENT TO OPEN CONSULATE GENERAL IN SHENYANG

OW050121 Tokyo KYODO in English 0040 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 5 KYODO -- The Japanese Government decided Tuesday to open a consulate general in Shenyang, its third in China. A morning session of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's cabinet decided to submit pertinent legislation during the current Diet session.

Foreign Ministry officials said Shenyang was chosen over Dalian (Luda) because of the city's dominant position as "an economic, political and cultural center in China's northeast region." Japan also has consulates-general in Guangzhou and Shanghai.

The government decision follows an exchange of notes in December between the two countries on establishing consulates-general. China is prepared to set up offices in Fukuoka and Nagasaki in Kyushu, Japan's westernmost main island, "as early as this spring," pending completion of talks with the Japanese cities.

ENVOY, USSR'S KAPITSA DISCUSS GROMYKO VISIT

OW051229 Tokyo KYODO in English 1220 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow, Feb 5 KYODO -- Mikhail Kapitsa, Soviet deputy foreign minister, Tuesday took a positive stance on high-level talks between Japan and the Soviet Union when referring to the long-standing Japanese request for Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to visit Japan.

During a meeting with Japanese Ambassador Yasue Katori, Kapitsa said his country supports high-level bilateral contacts and that the possibility exists of a Gromyko visit to Japan. Kapitsa expressed the hope for mutual efforts on both sides so that a Japan visit by Gromyko (if materialized) would bring concrete, fruitful results. But the resultant fruit is not a precondition for such a visit, Kapitsa said.

Japanese Ambassador Katori called on the deputy minister before his temporary holiday home leave. Kapitsa said he will personally take part in Japan-Soviet working-level consultations to be held in Tokyo this spring. The Soviet Union is also considering a Japan visit by Culture Minister Petr Demichev and the dispatch of a delegation, led by a prominent politician, to Japan's Tsukuba exposition on science and technology scheduled to open in March.

TWO MORE ROK FISHING BOATS SEIZED OFF NAGASAKI

OW050843 Tokyo KYODO in English 0835 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Kitakyushu, Fukuoka Pref., Feb 5 KYODO -- A local maritime safety patrol boat here seized two Korean fishing boats Tuesday and arrested captains for illegal fishing in the Japanese exclusive fishing waters off Tsushima, Nagasaki Prefecture. Seized by the Japanese authorities were the 4.94-ton Tongsan Ho with three fishermen aboard and the 3.51-ton Pusan Ho, also with three crewmen aboard. Another Korean fishing boat was caught in the same waters off Nagasaki Monday night.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES SHOW 6TH MONTHLY GAIN

OW011111 Tokyo KYODO in English 0848 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 1 KYODO -- Japan's foreign exchange reserves rose 226 million dollars in January to 26,539 million dollars at the end of the month, the Ministry of Finance announced Friday. It was the sixth straight monthly gain in the nation's reserves of foreign currencies, gold and special drawing rights, ministry officials said. The officials said that the Bank of Japan had seldom stepped in to support the yen thanks to the relatively mild exchange rate fluctuations in Tokyo during the month.

KPA SEIZES 2 'UNIDENTIFIED' SOUTH VESSELS

SK051113 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] A naval patrol boat of the KPA seized South Korean vessels which illegally infiltrated into the territorial waters of our side. The naval patrol boat of the KPA seized two unidentified South Korean vessels at 1430 on 5 February; the vessels had illegally infiltrated into the territorial waters of our side. The organ concerned is now investigating this.

NORTH INTENT TO ASSASSINATE KIM TAE-CHUNG DENIED

SK041148 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 4 Feb 85

['Talk' issued by Hong Ki-mun, vice chairman of the CPRF -- read by announcer]

[Text] The 1 February evening edition of Japan's MAINICHI SHIMBUN quoted its correspondent in Seoul as reporting that the South Korean puppets had obtained information to the effect that, when Kim Tae-chung, a democratic figure banished to the United States, returns to South Korea, the DPRK will possibly dispatch an agent to kill him, and that they were worried about this.

The paper also reported: The South Korean Government decided not to arrest or place Kim Tae-chung under house arrest after he returns home. However, police intelligence authorities are demanding the house arrest of Kim Tae-chung, strongly asserting that, because the DPRK will possibly assassinate him shortly after he returns home, his freedom of activities should be restricted for a certain period of time.

The report by MAINICHI SHIMBUN can be interpreted as meaning that, while we are attempting to assassinate Kim Tae-chung, the South Korean puppets are trying to protect him, worrying about his personal safety. This is a preposterous fabrication and intrigue that can convince no one. The South Korean puppets are resorting to this clumsy intrigue a few days before Kim Tae-chung returns home. This is nothing but a ridiculous plot to block him from returning home and, furthermore, to do harm to him and shift responsibility for the act onto us.

The CPRF sternly denounces this maneuver of intrigue of the South Korean puppet clique, considering it an intolerable insult to our republic and a provocative preemptive offensive to cause a new antirepublic racket.

The return of Kim Tae-chung, who was banished to the United States, is a positive thing for South Korea. Kim Tae-chung has recently expressed his intention of returning to South Korea on many occasions and has expressed his will to fight endlessly for democracy hand in hand with the South Korean democratic forces. He made it clear that he would return to South Korea on 8 February. We believe that, when Kim Tae-chung, a democratic figure, returns to South Korea, he will contribute to promoting the democratization of South Korean society.

It is obvious to everyone that we, who hope that South Korean society will be democratized in conformity with the aspirations of the South Korean people, cannot do harm to Kim Tae-chung, who will contribute to the democratization of South Korean society.

There is no connection between assassination and terrorism and our communists, who treasure man most and struggle to realize his independence. This conduct is peculiar to the ruling method of the South Korean fascist clique which resorts to murder and violence.

Historically, the clique has perpetrated many despicable acts to shift responsibility for its terrorist activities onto us. The world's people still remember the despicable intrigue of the South Korean puppets, who kidnapped Kim Tae-chung in the Grand Palace Hotel in Tokyo, Japan, in broad daylight some 10 years ago, and placed a pack of our Paektu-san cigarettes at the site of the kidnapping in order to shift responsibility for the criminal act onto us.

If there were any attempt to assassinate Kim Tae-chung, it is the South Korean puppets themselves, who are more afraid of his existence than any others and are even trying to block him from returning to South Korea, who would do so.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is thoroughly isolated and refected by the South Korean people, has long mapped out all kinds of despicable plots to remove Kim Tae-chung, a noted democratic figure, politically and physically. When Kim Tae-chung, a democratic figure, enjoyed popularity after the October incident, in which the former dictator of South Korea was killed, the Chon Tu-hwan ring arrested and imprisoned him on charges of masterminding the Kwangju uprising. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique also sentenced him to death through repeated secret trials, later reduced his sentence to life imprisonment because of strong protest at home and abroad, tried to kill him behind bars after again reducing his sentence to 20 years imprisonment, and banished him to the United States when the pressure of world public opinion increased.

After Kim Tae-chung was expelled to the United States, the fascist elements suppressed him, shadowing him and watching all his activities. Furthermore, they recently checked his attempt to visit Europe and openly threatened him, saying that they will arrest him when he returns home.

The South Korean puppets, who are paying lip service to Koreanization of democracy, are now trying to block Kim Tae-chung's return. This is because his presence at one becomes an impediment to the elections for the South Korean National Assembly and, eventually, stands in the way of their long-term office.

However, disconcerted in the face of the approaching date of Kim Tae-chung's return, which will occur regardless of the puppets opinion, the South Korean puppets are threatening him to prevent him from returning to South Korea by spreading a rumor about an assassination by someone, while trying to restrict his activities by placing him under house arrest and by linking it to us, and at the same time, trying to lay the blame for their would-be assassination on us.

The South Korean puppets plot, however, resemble a very clumsy political cartoon. The South Korean puppets once condemned Kim Tae-chung to death by branding him as a communist and then, not satisfied with this, expelled him. Now they are confounding right and wrong by describing themselves as protectors and us as wrongdoers. But who would believe them?

The South Korean people and the democratic forces should realize that the dictators are once again hatching a new plot of great magnitude, just like the past incident involving the kidnapping of Kim Tae-chung, and should continue to watch the course of developments with care.

The South Korean puppets should stop fostering the clumsy antirepublic slanderous drama, whose bottom line has already been exposed, and mete out punishment to those who fabricated this criminal political farce. Kim Tae-chung should be allowed to come back to South Korea safely, as he wished; threats against and suppression of him should be stopped; and he should be guaranteed freedom of political activity.

If the South Korean puppets kick up antirepublic rackets of intrigue by daring to place Kim Tae-chung under house arrest or assassinate him, in defiance of our warnings, they will be held totally responsible for all consequences.

[Dated] 4 February 1985, Pyongyang

MINISTRY SENDS PROTEST LETTER ON SOUTH 'PIRACY'

SK040915 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1100 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Letter sent to the Baltic and International Sea Transport Federation and the International Association of Democratic Lawyers by the Fisheries Commission and the Ministry of Land and Sea Transport of the DPRK and the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association -- read by announcer]

[Text] As was already made public, last 22 January, at around 0215, the South Korean Navy illegally attacked and attempted to kidnap our Chungsong 524-1 and Chungsong 524-2, 1000 ton-class trawlers belonging to the May 24 Fisheries Products Export Station of our country, which were sailing on the high seas, 40 miles off the coast of Japan, returning to the fatherland after fishing for a long period of time in a joint fishing venture in an alien country on the rim of the Indian Ocean.

On that day, when our fishing boats reached the area 35 degrees 36 minutes north latitude and 131 degrees 49 minutes east longitude, South Korean naval ships Nos. 916 and 756 suddenly blocked their route and fired guns at them, demanding that they go to Pusan port of South Korea. When our seamen firmly rejected the unjust demand, they even demanded that they go to Shimonoseki port of Japan. They continued to hinder the navigation of our boats until late in the evening of the same day.

We think that this unbearable piratical act committed under the South Korean authorities' direction deserves due international punishment. In this connection, we sent this letter to the Baltic and International Sea Transport Federation and the International Association of Democratic Lawyers.

The act which the South Korean authorities and the Navy committed this time was a grave piratical act which wildly violated the authorized international laws and practices concerning navigation. At the same time, it was an act of provocation which has aggravated the situation on the Korean peninsula and created obstacles to dialogue between North and South Korea.

It was not the first time that such a piratical act was committed. On 13 August 1983, the South Korean side, by gun firing and bombardment from a mobilized destroyer and aircraft, sank our 80 ton-class fish detecting vessel Pungsan-ho, an unarmed vessel which was sailing on the high seas in the East Sea. They committed a bestial act of killing some of the seamen on the boat. In addition, they committed many criminal acts of sinking and kidnapping our vessels which were fishing on the high seas in the East and West Seas of our country.

In the past, we rescued the South Korean fishing boats which were in distress on the high seas, and treated the fishermen with hospitality overflowing with warm compatriotic love. We even helped them recover their health and returned them home safely.

On the contrary, the South Korean authorities have committed brigandish acts of carrying out indiscriminate armed attacks against our fishing boats in distress and even against peaceful vessels sailing on the high seas.

South Korean pirates have expanded the stage of their crimes even to overseas areas, not to speak of the waters of African countries and many other countries of the world. Late last year, South Korean hooligans put four young Tanzanian men whom they employed on their ship into drums and threw them into the sea in the territorial waters south of Kenya. Earlier, in the waters between Cameroon and Nigeria, they threw three young men -- one Beninese, one Ghanaian, and one Sierra Leonean -- who were employed on their ship, into the Mediterranean after putting them in empty boxes. Thus, they committed the atrocity of killing two of these young men.

These acts by the South Korean hooligans have aroused the burning indignation of our people and the just public opinion of the world. Dismayed at this, the South Korean authorities are now staging a base drama in order to conceal their criminal act of attempting to kidnap our fishing boats on the high seas in the East Sea. The South Korean authorities had the so-called spokesman of the Navy lie that guns were never fired against our fishing boats, but only warnings given through a loudspeaker when our fishing boats were attempting to enter the territorial waters of South Korea.

Our fishing boats were sailing on the high seas 40 miles off the coast of Japan, far away from the territorial waters of South Korea. In this connection, NHK of Japan also reported that an Atsuki-based P-3C antisubmarine patrol plane of the Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Force confirmed that two destroyers of the South Korean Navy blocked the navigation of our fishing boats in waters 70 km off the Matsue coast of Japan.

The South Korean authorities cannot conceal the piratical act that they committed on the high seas, no matter what kind of deceptive drama they may stage. The crime of the South Korean pirates, which was committed by wildly violating approved international laws and practices, can never be pardoned. If this kind of crime is ignored, the free navigation of vessels on the high seas and their safety will be threatened, and no beneficial result for peace on the Korean peninsula and in Asia and the world will be realized.

We hope that the Baltic and International Sea Transport Federation and the International Association of Democratic Lawyers which value peace, justice, democracy and human rights, denounce and stop the piratical act of the South Korean authorities and their hirelings, and take an international measure for appropriate sanctions against the criminals.

We take this opportunity to express the belief that the Baltic and International Sea Transport Federation and the International Association of Democratic Lawyers will continue voicing firm solidarity with our people's struggle for peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification.

[Signed] The DPRK Fisheries Commission, the DPRK Ministry of Land and Sea Transport, and the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association

[Dated] 2 February 1985, Pyongyang

PAPER ATTACKS DJP AS CHON'S 'ANTIPEOPLE' PARTY

SK040306 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2146 GMT 2 Feb 85

[NODONG SINMUN 3 February article: "The DJP, Rejected by the People"]

[Text] The anti-Democratic Justice Party struggle of youths, students, and people is intensifying now in South Korea.

The anti-DJP struggle, which has been waged vigorously since the struggle of the youths and students who occupied the DJP headquarters last year, is being further stepped up today in combination with the struggle against the puppet national assembly elections.

Recently, some 1,000 students from Seoul National University, Yonsei University, Korea University, and a number of other universities in Seoul held a rally and declared that they will wage a full-fledged struggle to oppose the elections, taking the DJP as their target of attack. This means that the curse and indignation of the people against the DJP has reached its highest level.

The South Korean puppets have raved about party politics for a long time. However, as noted by the foreign press, since 1948, slogans against the ruling party have never been as fierce as today's, which have culminated in the occupation of the ruling party's headquarters. The DJP, which puppet Chon Tu-hwan publicizes as an example of his achievements, is quite forsaken, condemned, and rejected by the people because it is a thoroughly antipeople and antinational political party.

It is well-known to the world that traitor Chon Tu-hwan is the most shameless fascist dictator, murderer, thief of a regime, double-stooge of the United States and Japan, nation-selling traitor, ringleader of irregularities and corruption, and incarnation of war and division. The DJP is the private political party of a dictator, has such a fellow as its chieftain, and is composed of pro-U.S., pro-Japanese anticommunist hooligans.

The problem does not stop there. The DJP has committed numerous crimes over the past several years, supporting traitor Chon Tu-hwan's treacherous policy. Everything in South Korea is in the hands of the puppet traitor and his DJP. While babbling about party politics, puppet Chon Tu-hwan is dominating the puppet government and the puppet national assembly with DJP hooligans and is further expanding and strengthening its influence.

Under the protection of the dictatorial power, DJP hooligans dominate the puppet government and the puppet national assembly; enforce and pass traitor Chon Tu-hwan's policy of fascism, war, treachery, and division; and are actively playing the role of a shock brigade to viciously implement this policy. The DJP helped apply and implement as they stand all the vicious laws fabricated by the fascist legislative assembly, and turned South Korea into a bleak zone of horror filled with suppressive bodies and forces, and a military prison without iron bars.

The DJP begged the U.S. masters for perpetual occupation of South Korea by U.S. forces and greater military aid; mobilized its action group in the National Assembly to fabricate, in fact, a wartime general mobilization law similar to the law on emergency resource management; and, revising the law on the establishment of the Homeland Reserve Forces and the enforcement regulations of the basic law of civil defense, turned South Korea into a dangerous power magazine for a new war, a nuclear weaponry arsenal, and a military barracks, driving the people as cannon fodder for an aggressive war.

The DJP indulged in despotism and fabricated or revised for the worse the foreign capital inducement law and the laws to exploit the people, imposing the yoke of colonial slavery on the people and burdening South Korea with a huge foreign debt exceeding \$50 billion.

The national economy is ruthlessly suffocated while foreign monopolistic capital is briskly active. Irregularities and corruption with power take place continuously, and social evils prevail further.

The DJP chieftain indulges in irregularities and corruption, playing the leading role in them. The DJP has overlooked and actively supported all the irregularities and corruption which traitor Chon Tu-hwan has committed with his and his wife's clans.

As demonstrated by the illegal amassment of wealth of Chong Nae-hyok, former DJP chairman, the leaders of the DJP also committed numerous irregularities and corruption, following the example of the puppet traitor. In South Korea, which has turned into a human hell in which man can hardly live, democracy is ruthlessly trampled and destitution is daily worsening. The DJP has turned its face away from all demands of the people and has attempted to block them.

The struggle of the youths and students occupying the DJP headquarters and staging a sit-in there last year was a just act to secure the democratization of campus and society and the workers right to exist. The nature of the DJP as an antipeople dictatorial political party was thoroughly exposed when it dispatched riot police forces into it and perpetrated suppression indiscriminately. If the DJP truly spoke for the people's interests and carried out clean politics for the nation, it would not have responded to such a just demand with harsh suppression.

The DJP hooligans are also engaged in all forms of maneuvers for the perpetual division of the nation, loudly publicizing diplomacies of invitation and visit. How can the people just sit and watch?

The people are becoming more indignant over the puppets' maneuvers to forge the elections of the DJP hooligans, with the approach of the National Assembly elections. It is well known that the DJP is sustaining the power of the Chon Tu-hwan clique. While babbling about the peaceful transfer of power, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is scheming to realize long-term power using the National Assembly, composed of the DJP lackeys, as a stepping stone. In other words, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is scheming to realize his ambition for long-term power by further dominating the puppet national assembly with the DJP lackeys through the upcoming elections, revising the Constitution stipulating a single-term system into a repeat-term system, and maintaining the indirect election system through the electoral college.

If such maneuvers of the puppets were overlooked, the vicious Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorship would be prolonged, a grave obstacle to peace and peaceful reunification of the country would be made greater, and the people would suffer more from misery.

It is quite natural for the youths, students, and people of South Korea to vigorously wage a struggle against the DJP and the elections. The South Korean youths, students, and people are determined not to allow the DJP, led by traitor Chon Tu-hwan, to continue to toy with the interests of the people and the nation. The DJP, in which the chieftain of the dictatorship has his footing, will never escape from the target of the people's attack. The private political party of the antipeople and antinational dictator should be dismantled without delay.

NKDP DEMANDS FREEDOM FOR KIM TAE-CHUNG

SK040005 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2359 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 4 (KCNA)-- The South Korean "New Korea Democratic Party" [NKDP] in a statement on February 2 strongly urged the fascist clique to allow political freedom to Kim Tae-chung when he returns home from exile in the United States, REUTER reported in Seoul. "We pray for Kim Tae-chung's safe return to the motherland and urge to guarantee free political activities," the statement said. President Yi Min-u of the party published the statement at a press conference.

PRINTING OF NKDP ORGAN SAID BARRED BY SOUTH

SK040822 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 4 (KCNA) -- A group of puppet policemen on January 29 raided the Hyondae newspaper printing house in Seoul and barred the printing of NEW DEMOCRATIC FRONT the organ of the newly formed opposition party "New Korea Democratic Party," [NKDP] according to the South Korean CHUNGANG ILBO.

There were the pictures of President of the defunct New Democratic Party Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung on the newspaper which was about to go over to printing at the end of type-setting. Upon seeing them, the police interfered with its printing claiming it was in violation of the "law on special measures for the renovation of political climate."

This outrage of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist junta tells how desperately they are working to crack down upon their opponents on the threshold of the criminal "elections" designed to build up a foothold for their long-term office.

NKDP PROTESTS AGAINST ELECTION 'INTERVENTION'

SK011531 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 1 (KCNA) -- An official of the "New Korea Democratic Party", [NKDP] a new opposition party of South Korea, strongly protested against the outrageous intervention of the puppet central election control committee in opposition party's activities related with the "elections", according to REUTER from Seoul.

A Kim from the party exposed that the "chairman" of the puppet central election control committee not only examined the campaign printed materials of the opposition party but also ordered the "election offices" throughout South Korea to delete slogans calling for democracy from there and he demanded an immediate end to such an unjust intervention. The instructions issued by the "Central Election Control Committee" to delete certain slogans from the printed materials of the opposition parties go to prove that the "election law" in South Korea is nothing but a shield for ensuring the unrivalled "election of candidates" of the "Democratic Justice Party" and that this institution is no more than a subsidized tool for guaranteeing the Chon Tu-hwan group's long-term office.

REMARKS BY NKDP PRESIDENT AT SOUTH RALLY CITED

SK031034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 3 (KCNA) -- A crowd of about 20,000 people at a joint campaign rally held on a primary school playground in Chongno district, Seoul, on February 1 cried that there is no democracy or the freedom of speech in South Korea, according to an AP report from Seoul.

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique set the stage for joint campaign rallies in all areas with the puppet national assembly "elections" slated for February 12 and they were faced with an infuriated exclamation of a large crowd at the "Chongno constituency" in downtown Seoul where the "floor leader of the Democratic Justice Party" runs for election.

Speaking at the joint campaign rally, Yi Min-u, president of the newly-formed opposition "New Korea Democratic Party," [NKDP] branded the Chon Tu-hwan puppet regime as a dictatorial one. When he asked the crowd "Do you think we have a democracy working in this land and do you have freedom of speech and the press?" the crowd responded with a loud chorus of "No". When he said "Let's march to win democracy", the crowd shouted "Olso," a Korean word for expressing consent. Their exclamation clearly shows how strong the South Korean people's desire for democracy is and how firm their determination not to tolerate the fascist dictatorship is.

KIM YONG-SAM AGAIN PUT UNDER HOUSE ARREST

SK050341 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 5 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique put again defunct New Democratic Party President Kim Yong-sam under house arrest, the Japanese MAINICHI SHIMBUN February 4 reported.

The clique drove out a van of the puppet riot police and some 100 policemen to block the street leading to Kim's home and surrounded his home to prevent him from leaving home early morning on February 4. Kim Yong-sam is reported to have been put again under confinement. This is the sixth time the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique surrounded his home and kept him under house arrest this year.

WPK GREETES SRV PARTY ON FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK031051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 3 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on February 3 sent a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the CPV. The message reads:

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea extends felicitations to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the entire party members and the Vietnamese people on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the CPV.

After the founding of the party the Vietnamese people, under its leadership, waged a protracted arduous struggle, achieving the complete liberation and unification of the country, and are now striving to accelerate the socialist revolution and construction on the nationwide scale. We take this opportunity of wishing your party and people success in the endeavours to fulfill the Third Five-Year Plan put forward by the fifth congress of the party.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MALTA

SK040259 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2336 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Pyongyang February 5 (KCNA) -- An agreement on the economic and technical cooperation was signed in Valletta on the 1st between the governments of the DPRK and the Republic of Malta. It was signed by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, head of the Korean Government economic delegation, and Maltese Deputy Prime Minister Wistin Abela.

DEFENSE MINISTRY: NORTH KIDNAPS FISHING BOATS

SK051138 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] The Ministry of National Defense announced this afternoon that two of our fishing boats have been kidnapped by North Korea while operating. Reporter Chu Tong-un has the story:

[Begin recording] Yi Ung-sik, spokesman for the Ministry of National Defense, announced tonight that two of our fishing boats have been kidnapped by the North Korean puppets on the high seas in the West Sea.

The Ministry of National Defense said that the No 2 [as heard] Kwangnam and the No 2 Tongju, two 88 ton-class fishing boats belonging to Incheon port, were forcibly kidnapped by a North Korean patrol boat at about 1445 this afternoon while operating on the high seas 33 miles west of Paeknyong Island. According to the announcement made by the Ministry of National Defense, the No 2 Kwangnam and the No 2 Tongju, with 10 crewmen each aboard, were operating with 30 of our fishing boats on the high seas and were forcibly taken to the North by a North Korean patrol boat, which appeared in the area suddenly and ordered the two boats to turn toward the North, using gun fire. [Seoul YONHAP in English at 1142 GMT on 5 February 85, in its report on the kidnapping of two South Korean fishing boats by North Korea, renders this paragraph as follows: "At 2:45 p.m. (local time) Tuesday, the two vessels were forced to go to the North by two North Korean Navy patrol boats. The North Korean boats suddenly approached the two fishing vessels and forced them to head for the North, firing at them, according to the announcement."]

In the meantime, a government authority said that the North's barbarous act of kidnapping our fishing boats while operating on the high seas, with only 1 week remaining before the elections, is believed to have been aimed at disrupting the general elections by creating social unrest and called on the North to abandon such inhuman acts of kidnapping and return the fishing boats and crewmen immediately. [end recording]

EMBASSY TO EXAMINE REPORT ON NORTH'S JAPAN VISIT

SK050057 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] The government plans to strongly deal with Japanese Government's intention to allow entry of North Koreans into Japan under the condition that they should not engage in political activities. It was reported in Tokyo Monday that Japan intends to permit visit to Tokyo of a North Korean delegation headed by the official NODONG SINMUN's Chief Editor Kim Ki-nam. The Foreign Ministry has ordered Korean Embassy in Tokyo to examine truth of such reports concerning Pyongyang delegation's trip to Japan.

POLICE TO BLOCK LEAFLETS CONCERNING KIM'S RETURN

SK041211 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 4 Feb 85 p 11

[Text] On 3 February, the Seoul metropolitan police directed the chiefs of police stations to block the circulation of leaflets or posters connected with Kim Tae-chung's return to the country and said that chiefs of police substations will be rebuked if they fail to do so. On 3 February the police confiscated 554 copies of leaflets concerning Kim Tae-chung's return to the country that were being distributed by seven young members of the Tobong chapter of the New Korean Democratic Party.

DEATH PENALTY FOR EXTORTIONISTS CONSIDERED

SK050058 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] Spurred by the recent series of extortion schemes, the government is considering revising the criminal code to make those involved in extortion attempts punishable by death or a life sentence. Officials at the Ministry of Justice said yesterday that such a revision is necessary to deter extortion plots such as the ones against four food manufacturers and a major department store. They said prevention of such schemes is necessary as they pose a direct threat to public safety.

They noted that the current legal provision carries a maximum 15-year jail term for those involved in unsuccessful extortion schemes as long as no human casualties are involved. Ministry officials said they are considering a revision of existing laws to pave the way for punishing would-be extortionists with the death penalty regardless of whether or not their acts result in loss of life.

The suspects in two recent extortion attempts in a sense took every member of the society as hostage, although they targeted some large companies for their personal gains, they pointed out. Senior prosecutor Chon Ku-yong said revision to relevant clauses in the criminal code will be made by a special panel which has already been organized to make an overall review of the law.

NKDP PROTESTS POLICE DETENTION OF KIM YONG-SAM

SK050127 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Feb 85 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] The New Korea Democratic Party said yesterday that about 200 uniformed and plainclothed policemen have barred Kim Yong-sam from leaving his home in Sangdo-dong, Seoul, from 7:00 a.m. yesterday. Acting spokesman Choe Ki-sun said that yesterday's surrounding of Kim's house was the seventh of its kind this year.

"It is aimed at prohibiting Kim, co-chairman of the Council for Promotion of Democracy, from supporting our party," the spokesman said in a brief statement.

Describing the incident as a "political retaliation," he said that the party instructed all NKDP candidates to take issue with the police action during the on-going candidates' public debates. The NKDP spokesman also said a national constituency candidate of the party was forcibly taken to Kangdong police station Sunday after he attended a joint debate with his party colleague Kim Tong-kyu.

Choe alleged that Paek Yong-ki ranked 28th on the list of the national constituency candidates was "roughed up" by five uniformed and plainclothed policemen, who twisted his arms and tightened his necktie. Paek was released after five hours custody at the police station.

The spokesman insisted that the police behavior was plainly illegal because the parliamentary Election Law prohibits the apprehension of a parliamentary candidate during campaign period. He asked the government to call relevant officials to account for the incident. He added that the police should immediately stop "oppression" against opposition candidates.

CANDIDATES URGE FREE PRESS, END TO SCANDALS

SK050136 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Feb 85 p 4

[From the column "Along the Campaign Trail"]

[Text] Campaign workers shouted their candidates' names with pickets raised overhead when the third round of a joint speech rally for politicians running from Seoul's Chongno-Chunggu district was held yesterday.

The shouting was so loud that the rally proceeding was once delayed for 30 minutes. There was also applause and booing when the six candidates spoke before a crowd of about 10,000 on the grounds of the Chonggu Primary School.

Chong Tae-chol of the main opposition Democratic Korea Party denounced the government and its party for controversial scandals in the first four years of the Fifth Republic. Chong said that "if elected, I will make utmost efforts to have the Constitution revised to pave the way for electing a president through direct popular vote."

The next speaker, Yi Chong-chan, of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, criticized the main opposition party for receiving donations from many of its proportional representation candidates. Of the total 276 parliamentary seats, one-third or 92 will be decided by the proportional representation system.

"The DKP has put some parliamentary seats up for sale," he said. The DKP collected contributions from many of its proportional representation candidates, mostly businessmen, and distributed part of the political funds to its 92 electoral candidates. The donations ranged from 100 million won to 500 million won. "We should conduct politics which the people respect." Yi said.

Yi Min-u of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party called for more press freedom. He criticized the present presidential election system. "A president should be elected directly and popularly," he said. Yi Min-u's speech was interrupted for a while. The interruption came when something went wrong with the microphone. Officials of the district's election management office told the crowd that someone cut the wiring to the microphone.

Numerous campaign pamphlets were scattered on the muddy grounds. While Yi of the ruling party spoke, a campaigner for another candidate on the third floor of a school building scattered campaign booklets over the crowd. Yi Min-u had entered the school accompanied by a group of his campaign workers, mostly college students. They chanted Yi's name. Another group of campaigners loudly shouted the name of Yi Chong-chan when the DJP candidate delivered his speech.

Four other candidates are running from the district, called the "No. 1 constituency" of the country. They include independent O Chae-to who was formerly a member of the ruling party. During his speech, O said, "The people want a 'real democracy.'"

POLICE BREAK UP DEMONSTRATION AT KWANGJU RALLY

SK050142 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] Kwan -- Police dispersed people trying to stage street demonstration after hearing parliamentary candidates debate during a joint stumping session at Nongsong Primary School yesterday.

They tried to take to the street, being incited by about 4 youths bellowing anti-government slogans from the top of a building beside the school.

The youths held high burning torches in order to gain attention of an audience numbering about 40,000 at the primary school when candidate Kim Nok-yong ended his turn at about 4:30 p.m. A sizable part of the audience took part in the momentary demonstration, which was broken up forcibly by police firing tear gas bombs.

VOTER CONCERN FOR NATIONAL POLITICS HAILED

SK050139 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Feb 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Political Participation"]

[Text] It is noteworthy to learn that the scenes of joint stumping rallies by parliamentary election candidates in Seoul and elsewhere in the country have heated up, attracting massive turnouts of eligible voters in the respective electoral districts.

As many as 200,000 citizens altogether were said to have assembled at the sites of election speeches Sunday alone, in such major cities as Seoul, Pusan and Kwangu.

With the parliamentary elections to be held in just one week, the huge turnouts amply reflect the keen political concern -- in a sense, to an unexpectedly high degree -- among our voters in choosing their representatives to the National Assembly.

Since a cold spell in this political season might hinder the atmosphere at the site of election debates, discouraging citizens from coming to listen to what the parliamentary candidates have to say, there had been doubts about the extent of participation by the public at large in national politics at this state. Skepticism was also heard from politicians of the opposition camps, who criticized the designation of the election date in mid-February in disregard of the seasonal cold.

Nonetheless, it is considered fortunate to find the high maturity of citizens in their political participation as is indicated by the large numbers of them turning out at the election forums.

Of course, other crucial factors such as the voting rate and the attitudes of voters as well as candidates abiding by the rules for fair and just elections should be counted in fathoming the political maturity of the people.

The massive turnouts also stand out in light of what was previously described as signs of political apathy or indifference to the parliamentary elections to a certain extent, consequences of which would be detrimental in the course of upholding the nation's political development based on democratic principles.

If the voters are keenly concerned with the fate of national politics from an initial phase as is shown by the large audiences appearing at the joint session for election speeches, it is a tangible indication of increased political awareness and participation by the people, which should be viewed in an affirmative way.

At the same time, it substantiated the belief that the voters remain more hopeful than before for the realization of democracy through orthodox parliamentary politics.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS, PARTIES PREVIEWED

SK020910 Seoul YONHAP in English 0631 GMT 2 Feb 85

[By Cho Chae-pil]

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 2 (YONHAP) -- Although the recent cold wave here sent the mercury down to about minus 13 Celsius, South Korea's political arena is becoming overheated as the general elections for the National Assembly, scheduled for Feb. 12, draw near.

The elections have drawn widespread attention for several reasons. First, although President Chun Tu-hwan's seven-year term does not expire until March of 1988, the elections are viewed as a limited test of the popularity of his ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP). Also, the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), recently established by a group of formerly banned politicians, is participating in the elections. Third, the major opposition parties are pushing for a revision of the Constitution and of the electoral law.

Vying for 184 house seats (two from each of the 92 constituencies) are 440 candidates representing nine political parties, a final tally of candidates indicated a competition ratio (total candidates to seats available) of 2.40:1 -- much lower than the 3.45:1 ratio found in the 1981 elections. Only 29 independents are running for election this year, compared with 105 in the 1981 elections.

The sharp decline in the number of independent candidates is largely the result of the recent establishment of the NKDP by several reinstated politicians, political sources say. Also, the registration deposit for independent candidates was increased from seven million won to 15 million won (about 18,000 U.S. dollars; one dollar is worth about 830 won). The normal deposit is seven million won.

The ruling DJP and the Democratic Korea Party (DKP) each have 92 candidates running for office, followed by the Korea National Party (KNP) with 71, the NKDP with 93 (two candidates each in two constituencies and no one in one constituency), the new Socialist Party with 18 and the splinter parties with a total of 45. In the 1981 National Assembly elections, the DJP won 90 seats, the DKP 57 and the KNP 18. The splinter parties took eight and the independents 11.

Under Korea's electoral law, the 276-member parliament comprises 92 proportional representation seats divided among the political parties and 184 seats filled by popular vote in the 92 constituencies.

The party that wins the most seats in the direct vote automatically receives 61 proportional representation seats. The remaining 31 seats are proportionally divided among the other parties that have won five or more seats.

Under the proportional representation system, the major parties register their respective candidates for national and district office with the central Election Management Committee and its branches.

The DJP has registered 81 proportional representation seats, including 20 reserve seats, followed by the DKP with 31, the KNP with 25, the NKDP with 30, the Working Farmers Party with one and the Civil Rights Party with one.

The DJP's 61 top candidates for the national constituency comprise six from the bureaucracy, six from the judiciary and legal fields, two from the diplomatic arena, 10 from education and academic areas and 10 from the party. In addition, five candidates are from business, four from the military, three from the mass media, two from social organizations, two from the medical community, two from sports and nine from other areas. A DJP spokesman explained that in selecting candidates, the party looked for leading figures in a diversity of fields, who can contribute to the creation of an advanced Korea.

The three main opposition parties, on the other hand, reportedly chose their candidates on the basis of how much they have donated to their party. Most of those candidates have contributed 100 million to 500 million won (about 120,000 dollars to 600,000 dollars) to party coffers.

The DKP has collected about six billion won in campaign funds from 16 national constituency candidates; and the NKDP has received 4.5 billion won from 10 candidates. The campaign funds will be used for party activities and for campaigning by individual candidates.

Opposition party officials say that the only way they can raise campaign funds is through "donations" from wealthy businessmen who want to become representatives. The DJP has criticized the opposition parties by asserting that their raising of campaign funds from national constituency candidates is inconsistent with the basic spirit of the national constituency system. Under the electoral law, each constituency candidate cannot legally spend more than 70 million won on his or her campaign. Violators face up to five years in prison.

The reinstated politicians have protested that the elections should have been postponed to give the recently established NKDP more time to prepare for them. The new party was born on Jan. 18 after the Nov. 30 removal of 84 former opposition politicians from the government's political blacklist, which had prevented them from returning to politics. The NKDP includes many followers of the nationally-known dissident leaders Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung. The "two Kims," along with 13 others, are still barred from politics until 1988.

In 1981, 500 leading opposition politicians were prohibited from taking part in politics under Chon's political banishment law. Many of those reinstated in the political system have joined the NKDP, which expects to win at least 20 seats -- the minimum a party needs to be recognized as a floor negotiating body. Eighteen incumbent lawmakers have joined the NKDP from the DKP and independent ranks. The NKDP is trying to establish a reputation as the most orthodox opposition party in Korea. In its contention for that position, certain conflicts have arisen among the three opposition parties.

All three parties agree, however, that a revision of the Constitution and electoral law to establish presidential elections through direct vote is imperative. Under the existing system, Chon was elected to a seven-year term in 1981 by the electoral college. Because there are no opinion polls, it is difficult to assess how much support the DJP will have in the upcoming elections. The ruling party hopes to increase its share of the vote from 35.6 percent to 38 percent, however.

There is widespread agreement that the DJP faces a tougher challenge in the upcoming elections than it faced four years ago, shortly after Chon assumed power. But nobody will know for certain, of course, until the nation's 24 million voters cast their ballots on Feb. 12.

SUREN HEADS GROUP TO CEMA MACHINERY MEETING

OW050551 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1442 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 4 Feb (MONTSAME) -- An MPR delegation headed by C. Suren, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers and MPR representative to the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in Machinery Building, left here today for Moscow to take part in the first session of this CEMA Committee.

ALTANGEREL RECEIVES SOVIET KOMSOMOL DELEGATION

OW011451 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1510 GMT 31 Jan 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 31 Jan (MONTSAME) -- B. Altangerel, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar MPRP Committee, today received a Soviet delegation led by V.A. Matiyenko, first secretary of the Irkutsk Komsomol Committee. The Leninist Komsomol delegation took part in the activities here for the days of propaganda of Komsomol experience.

UNEN EXAMINES PRC WORLD PEACE INITIATIVES

OW040137 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1721 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, February 2 (MONTSAME) -- Only ten years ago in Beijing they accused the world peace movement as if it were inconsistent with purposes and aims of revolutionary struggle of the peoples...the Maoist ideologists openly advocated. UNEN said, the theory of inevitability or even desirability of world war, completely disregarding that such a war in the atomic age was fraught with untold tragic consequences for the entirety of mankind. The same man, he is Deng Xiaoping, once said "that nuclear conflict is not dangerous for China, as it is poor and would lose nothing in contrast with developed countries". It is noteworthy that the Chinese peace committee was dismantled in the years of the cultural revolution. At present, according to the Beijing leadership there are no more unswerving peace fighters than they themselves. Now Beijing is even trying to stick to the world anti-war movement. And what is more, a sort of world symposium for peace is planned to be held in Beijing around July this year.... The vice-president of the China Association for International Mutual Understanding has recently said that some 50 representatives from foreign anti-war organisations would be invited to the symposium. This representative of China by seeking evidently to please the international peace movement, [words indistinct] to it as one of the largest and most influential popular movements. He claimed as though... since 1949 China has had regarded the struggle for peace throughout the world as the principal purpose of its foreign policy, and actively [word indistinct] peace both in the country and outside it.

If, however, one could scrutinize the actions of Beijing leadership, he would come to the conclusion that the real struggle for peace is of little importance for them as before. The present-day peace move of theirs is occasioned by mere opportunism.

Speaking figuratively, Beijing wishes to kill two birds with one stone: First, wherever there is an opening, they would try to split the anti-war organisation and draw its membership over to their side, second, to discredit the peace proposals and initiatives of the socialist countries, and inject anti-Sovietism into the peace movement.

All the Chinese publications are filled with a sort of idea in one form or another that the Soviet foreign policy does not correspond to the interest of peace. Obviously following the way of Maoists of 1960's, they in Beijing seek to incite conflicts inside the antiwar forces working in different political and geographical conditions. Needless to dwell in details that such a policy will only help imperialism and those military circles in the West, who are attempting to weaken the efforts of peace fighters for international security.

But the present attempts to split the peace movement, as was in 1960's, or moreover to bring it against the Soviet Union are doomed to failure. Speaking at the all-Union's Peace Conference held recently in Moscow, Romesh Chandra, president of World Peace Council stressed that the great and beautiful country -- the Soviet Union was the stronghold of peace, and it reposes confidence in all participants of antiwar movement that our common struggle will be conference the chairman of the Bulgarian National Committee Dimitrov-Goshkin gave a true assessment of the role of the Soviet Union. He spoke for the peace delegations from socialist countries and said that if today there is a ray of bright hope on the horizon darkened by the American policy, it is first of all the Soviet Union whom the credit goes to and with whose realistic policy consonant [as received] is that of the other socialist countries.

IMPROVEMENTS IN CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION CALLED FOR

OW011455 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1435 GMT 22 Jan 85

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 22 Jan (MONTSAME) -- An UNEN editorial touches on the problems of capital construction. It notes that the total sum of capital investment for the last 4 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period significantly exceeded the amount envisaged by the 5-year plan. However, the paper notes that the number of unfinished construction projects is not decreasing but in fact increasing, and the plans for putting capacities to work are not being fulfilled. The MPRP Central Committee organs draw the attention of appropriate ministries and departments to this neglect and calls for concrete measures in the area of improving planning and mastering capital investments.

SODNOM SPEAKS TO JOINT PARTY-GOVERNMENT SESSION

OW040630 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1519 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 26 Jan (MONTSAME) -- A joint meeting of the MPRP Central Committee and MPR Council of Ministers has been held here, where the results of a check on the state of affairs on livestock breeding farms in a number of aymags of the republic were reviewed. [Words indistinct]

The main attention was given to the issue of ensuring complete safekeeping of last year's young animals. D. Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, delivered a speech to the participants of the meeting.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON CGDK CABINET MEETING

BK050253 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] The CGDK held its fifth cabinet meeting under the chairmanship of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and with the participation of His Excellency Son Sann, prime minister; and His Excellency Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs; in a liberated zone of Cambodia on 3 February. After the meeting, the CGDK issued the following communique:

The CGDK expresses its satisfaction at the positive evolution of the situation in Cambodia in all fields -- military, political, and diplomatic. In particular, the military situation in the seventh dry season is better than last year. The situation facing the Vietnamese enemy has deteriorated in the past 6 years. Morale among the Vietnamese troops is low and Vietnam cannot be used as a support base for their war of aggression in Cambodia.

The Cambodian resistance forces have attacked the Vietnamese enemy throughout the country. Our forces have waged stronger attacks against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors around the Tonle Sap Lake and deep inside the country, seriously threatening them. If the Vietnamese enemy aggressors were to try and resist our forces inside the country, they would definitely lose the war of aggression in Cambodia. Therefore, they have made every effort to gather their troops to attack us in the western border region with the hope of countering us and serving their propaganda. The concentration of Vietnamese troops along the western border has enabled our resistance forces to step up military activities deeper inside the country toward the east. The Vietnamese troops gathered in the western border region have fallen into our defense lines, and we have inflicted heavy casualties on them.

The CGDK realizes that the reason the Vietnamese have made every effort to gather their troops to attack the three parties of the CGDK in this dry season is that the CGDK is developing extensively including in the military sphere, and it has greater political influence inside and outside the country. The CGDK notes that the present attacks by the Vietnamese enemy against its Armed Forces and civilians cannot split the tripartite CGDK but will only strengthen the unity within the CGDK and the unity with other Khmer patriots everywhere.

The CGDK, with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as president of Democratic Kampuchea, is determined to strengthen its unity in order to continue the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they withdraw all their troops from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions on the Cambodian problem. The CGDK examined many broad issues as well as current problems facing it, the government has unanimously agreed upon many measures to improve the efficiency of its struggle in all forms against the Vietnamese enemy.

The CGDK once again strongly condemned the Vietnamese maneuvers in their attempt to split the tripartite union. It condemned the most inhuman massacre of Cambodian people by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors through their policy of famine and their brutal and cruel forced gathering of the people to clear bush along their supply lines throughout the country. The CGDK also strongly condemned their cowardly attacks on civilian refugee encampments along the Cambodian-Thai border and their cheap Vietnamization policy in Cambodia, sending many Vietnamese nationals to Cambodia in order to swallow it up.

The CGDK would like to declare once again that the Cambodian problem cannot be solved unless the Vietnamese withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia in conformity with the UN resolutions on the Cambodian problem adopted successively by the overwhelming majority of countries in the past 6 years. The CGDK notes with satisfaction the development of the international community's support, which is concrete evidence of the correctness of the cause of its struggle. The CGDK welcomes the statements by various governments condemning the recent crimes committed by SRV troops in their attacks on Cambodian people's camps, which it administers and for which it is responsible. These attacks on civilian encampments clearly show that the Vietnamese always want to impose the solution of the Cambodian problem through military means on the Khmer people, although the international community wants to solve the Cambodian problem through political means as the United Nations has adopted the resolutions with an increased majority every year. These criminal acts committed by the Vietnamese also clearly show their insincerity, although they have repeatedly raised various propositions to hold negotiations to resolve the Cambodian problem through peaceful means. Concurrently, this also shows that the Vietnamese have many difficulties in continuing to implement their expansionist ambitions. The Vietnamese are isolated on the international scene. Vietnam's economy has encountered serious difficulties. The Vietnamese must face serious political problems in their country, and so on. Therefore, the CGDK would like to appeal to the international community to continue to pressure the Vietnamese in all fields to sincerely resolve the Cambodian problem through political means.

The CGDK would like to express its sincere satisfaction with the contributions of His Excellency UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in the common efforts to seek a peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem by adhering to UN resolutions, although the Vietnamese aggressors obstinately refuse to accept such a solution.

The CGDK would like to take this opportunity to express once again its most profound thanks to all independence- and peace-loving countries in the world for their support and assistance for the just struggle of the Cambodian people against the Vietnamese aggressors under the leadership of the CGDK with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as president of Democratic Kampuchea.

[Dated] 3 February 1985, Democratic Kampuchea

WU XUEQIAN'S STATEMENT TERMED 'ARROGANT'

BK030601 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Unattributed commentary: "Beijing Is the Culprit Creating Tension in Southeast Asia"]

[Text] A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman stated recently that China has order its border and national defense forces to be prepared to repel the aggressors. Later, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian reiterated during his visit to Singapore that China has continued to reserve the right to teach a second lesson to Vietnam. This arrogant and obscene statement by the Beijing reactionaries threatening Vietnam with force clearly shows to the people of the world that they are going further on the adventurist path in accordance with the Chinese big-nation expansionist-hegemonist plots. It has also been proved through actual practice that China is the culprit creating tension in Southeast Asia.

The statement made before the world by the Beijing reactionaries charging that Vietnam has launched attacks against the Chinese Armed Forces along the Sino-Vietnamese border is merely a slanderous fabrication against Vietnam. Their aim is to create a pretext to deceive the public and cover up their evil schemes and crimes in invading the six northern Vietnamese provinces on the Chinese border. This was noted in the communique issued last January by the Vietnamese Committee for Investigation of War Crimes of the Chinese Big-Nation Expansionists and Hegemonists. In fact, in the past as well as the present, Vietnam has never invaded China. Unlike the Chinese rulers, Vietnam has never tried to turn China or any other country into its colony. These facts, together with the actual acts carried out by the Beijing rulers against various countries in the region -- for example, Indonesia, and in particular the Indochinese countries -- and all other criminal acts including the enormous crimes committed by themselves as well as the sabotage and subversive actions carried out in collusion with other reactionaries in the region while using their lackeys to pursue the genocidal policy toward the Cambodian people and instigating the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles to sabotage and trample upon the Thai-Lao relations and encroach on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Laos as seen through the incidents in the three Lao villages in Paklai District, Sayaboury Province, constitute undeniable proof that the Beijing reactionaries are the culprits creating troubles and tension and threatening peace in Southeast Asia as pointed out by General Benni Murdani and other dignitaries in the political circles of various countries in the region.

The current unprecedented turbulence of the Beijing reactionaries shows their defeat in the implementation of the Chinese big-nation expansionist-hegemonist policy. It also reflects the high degree of their expansionist and hegemonist ambition, which will lead them even deeper in new adventures in pursuit of their dark schemes. The painful, unprecedented defeats suffered by the shattered Pol Pot forces and other Cambodian reactionaries over the past month have caused the Beijing reactionaries great pain. This can be seen through their repeatedly threatening Vietnam by saying they have reserved the right to teach Vietnam a lesson for the second time. In making this arrogant and obscene statement, the Beijing reactionaries have aimed to stimulate the morale of their dying lackeys and to make a fabrication to support the fake roles and status of the deceased government under the disguise of the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea with a view to drawing support and assistance from foreign countries, in particular Thailand, for the Pol Pot clique and other Cambodian reactionaries so that they can use these Cambodian factions as their tool to continue deceiving the world public and obstructing the advancement of the Cambodian people in building their new life as well as to continue to create a tense situation in this part of the world for their own interests.

The era in which the Beijing reactionaries and other warmongers can run wild has passed. The present era is one of peace and cooperation by peacefully resolving all problems through negotiations. Therefore, it is certain that all acts of using forces to carry out aggression and all sabotage and subversive acts in creating tension and threatening peace and stability in this region will be defeated and quickly exposed. The strength of solidarity of various progressive and peace-loving nations will undoubtedly be victorious.

COMMENTARY ON THAILAND'S 'SLANDEROUS CAMPAIGNS'

BK011720 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Unattributed commentary: "The Cambodian People's Just Cause Will Certainly Win Victory"]

[Text] According to Thai military reports from Bangkok on 28 January, on the morning of 28 January, fierce fighting broke out between the Vietnamese Armed Forces and the Khmer Rouge forces, forcing some 20,000 Cambodian people to flee into Thailand. However, the Thai Armed Forces were instructed to push these people back to Cambodian territory.

These fabricated news reports are aimed, on the one hand, at carrying on slanderous campaigns against Vietnam as the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have systematically done and, on the other hand, at creating a scandalous issue in this region so that the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries will be able to play their hypocritical role with less notice by international organizations while the UN secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar is visiting the countries of Southeast Asia, including Thailand.

Everyone is fully aware that since the beginning of 1985, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have launched a series of slanderous propaganda campaigns against Vietnam by fabricating many false sensational stories. For example, they charged that the Vietnamese forces made several incursions into Thailand, and so forth. Their acts -- carried out at the Beijing reactionary clique's instruction -- are aimed, on the one hand, at covering up their crimes against the Cambodian people. These crimes consist of colluding with and supporting the Pol Pot remnant clique and other reactionary Cambodian groups of subvert and obstruct the building of a new life by the Cambodian people under the correct leadership of the KPRP with Comrade Heng Samrin as general secretary. Their acts are aimed, on the other hand, at synchronizing their crimes with those of the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists who are currently committing provocative acts against the Vietnamese people in the six northern provinces, namely Ha Tuyen, Hoang Lien Son, Lai Chau, Cao Bang, Lang Son, and Quang Ninh. These provocative acts seek to create tension threatening peace and stability in Southeast Asia, divert the attention of progressive and justice-loving public opinion in the world from the victory scored by the Cambodian people in their just and correct cause of eliminating the enemies of their nations and of safeguarding the building of their new life under the territorial integrity of the land of Angkor, and cover up their crimes against the Cambodian people and the unprecedentedly crushing defeat suffered by the Pol Pot remnant clique and the other reactionary Cambodian groups.

In the past month, the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles have made up a story and have shouted in unison with the Beijing reactionary clique that Vietnam has encroached on Thailand's sovereignty and that some Cambodian people have fled into Thailand.

The hypocritical acts of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles can no longer fool anyone. Their current propaganda campaigns -- conducted in conjunction with the crimes committed by the Beijing reactionary clique against the Vietnamese people -- are aimed at tricking some international organizations into increasing their financial assistance to Thailand under the pretext of humanitarianism to cope with the problem created by the influx of the so-called Cambodian refugees into Thailand -- a trick they have effectively employed in the past.

The most dangerous thing is that they have used these slanderous campaigns against Vietnam during the visit to Thailand by Javier Perez de Cuellar as an excuse to ask the international organizations for more aid for the Pol Pot remnant clique and its colleagues and to ask them to provide more direct assistance to these Cambodian reactionaries so that they will be able to return to Cambodia to undermine the Cambodian people's revolution. Nevertheless, the worn-out trick of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries in implementing the dark design of the Beijing reactionary clique will be smashed and more openly and extensively exposed than before. This is because it is more obvious now than ever before that progressive public opinion in Thailand, Southeast Asia, and all over the world fully supports the reasonable proposals of the three Indochinese countries stated in the communique of the 10th conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries on the solution of the problems in this region and the dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. No matter how hard the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries try to slander Vietnam, justice always vanquishes injustice. The Cambodian people's just cause will certainly and undoubtedly triumph.

REPORTAGE ON USSR PUBLIC HEALTH DELEGATION VISIT

Talks Begin

BK011211 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] On the morning of 29 January, Khamliang Phonsena, acting minister of public health, received a Soviet public health delegation led by Nikolay Mikhaylovich Shmakov, deputy minister of health of the USSR. The conversation between the guest and the host proceeded in an atmosphere of profound friendship. They highly valued past mutual cooperation and assistance in the public health sector and exchanged views on the training of medical cadres, disease prevention, the building of public health bases, and other matters aimed at contributing to further strengthening and developing the Lao-Soviet friendship.

It was also reported that on the morning and afternoon of the same day a Lao public health delegation, led by Professor Vannalet Latsapho, deputy minister of public health, and the Soviet delegation, led by Nikolay Mikhaylovich Shmakov, met at the Lan Xang Hotel. They informed each other of the past public health situation and reviewed past mutual assistance and cooperation. They also discussed the immediate cooperation and assistance in the short- and long-term training of cadres, the exchange of specialists, disease prevention and treatment, the building of public health bases, and other work. The two sides reached good understanding throughout the meeting.

The Soviet delegation arrived in Vientiane on the afternoon of 28 January. It was greeted at the airport by Professor Vannalet Latsapho and some cadres. Goussak, Soviet charge d'affaires ad interim in Laos, was also present at the airport.

Health Accord Signed

BK011227 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Vientiane, February 1 (OANA-KPL) -- The success of the Lao-Soviet bilateral public health cooperation was highlighted in a meeting here yesterday between Secretary of the LPRP CC and Minister of Interior Gen Sisavat Keobounphan and Soviet Public Health Deputy-Minister Nikolay Mikhaylovich Shmakov.

In a cordial discussion, the sides expressed satisfaction over the incessant enhancement of cooperation in this sector, describing it as a contributing factor to the great friendship relations and all-round cooperation between the two countries.

A cooperation agreement on public health (was signed by) Deputy-Minister Prof Vannalet Latsapho and his Soviet counterpart Nikolay Mikhaylovich Shmakov. The agreement in the main spells out that the two sides will reciprocally exchange visits of medical corps and cooperate in various public health sectors.

In attendance at the signing ceremony were Public Health Minister Khamliang Phonsena, and the Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Soviet Embassy Vladimir Coussak. Nikolay Mikhaylovich Shmakov, as the head of the Soviet Public Health Ministry's delegation, left here yesterday afternoon ending his official friendly visit here.

FRONT DELEGATION LEAVES FOR EAST EUROPE

BK011113 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] Vientiane, February 1 (OANA-KPL) -- A delegation of the Lao Front for National Construction led by its Vice-Chairman Boualang Bolapha, member of the LPRP CC head of the mass mobilization and front committee of the party, left here yesterday afternoon for Warsaw to attend the fifth international conference of the fronts.

After visiting the Polish People's Republic, the delegation will go the German Democratic Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic.

The delegation was seen off at Wattai Airport by Thit Mouan Saochanthala, member of the LPRP CC, member of Standing Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction; Jozef Puta, Polish ambassador; Dietrich Jarck, the GDR ambassador; Dr Ladislav Kocsis, Czechoslovak ambassador; and Dr Rosta Laszlo, Hungarian ambassador to Laos.

DELEGATIONS DEPART FOR PARIS, CAIRO CONFERENCES

BK041528 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] The LPRP delegation led by Khamphai Boupha, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the party Central Committee's Foreign Relations Committee, left Vientiane on the afternoon of 2 February to attend the 25th Congress of the French Communist party at the latter's invitation. The congress is scheduled to be held in Paris on 6 February. Seeing the delegation off at Wattai Airport were Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the party Central Committee and minister of industry, handicrafts, and forestry; Soulivong Phasitthidet and Inpong Khaingavong, deputy ministers for foreign affairs; and several high-ranking cadres concerned.

On the afternoon of the same day, the Lao Foreign Affairs Ministry delegation led by Souban Salitthilat, deputy minister for foreign affairs, also departed Vientiane to attend a conference of the Cultural and Technical Cooperation Organization, scheduled to be held between 6 and 8 February in Cairo, Egypt. After the conference, the delegation will pay visits to Egypt and some African countries at their invitations.

EDITORIAL WELCOME 55TH ANNIVERSARY OF CPV

BK041111 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 3 Feb 85

[PASASON editorial: "Wholeheartedly Salute the 55th Founding Anniversary of the Communist Party of Vietnam" -- date not given]

[Text] The CPV, vanguard of the working class and laboring people of Vietnam and organizer and leader of all victories of the Vietnamese revolution, is 55 years old on 3 February 1985. The Indochinese Communist Party is also 55 years old on the same day. Over the past 55 years, under the party's banner of daring to fight and to win, the entire Vietnamese working class and laboring people have overcome all obstacles and difficulties, endured various trials, defeated all aggressors, and victoriously led the entire nation to march forward toward socialism. They have successfully fulfilled their internationalist obligations toward the revolutions of Laos and Cambodia and have contributed positively to the international communist movements, national liberation movements, and movements of struggle for peace and progress in the world.

Promoting and expanding the national tradition of heroic and indomitable struggle and the glorious traditions of the Indochinese Communist Party, the CPV -- loyal to Marxism-Leninism -- has organized and led the Vietnamese people to carry out protracted revolution and achieve historic victories of great, international significance in ignominiously defeating the French colonialist and the U.S. imperialists and painfully defeating the dark policy of the Chinese big-nation expansionists-hegemonists. At present, the working class and laboring people of Vietnam are actively competing in translating into reality the contents and spirit of the Fifty CPV Congress as well as various resolutions adopted by the Central Committee. As a result, many new achievements have been scored in the sectors of agricultural and industrial work and in state and social management. They have systematically scored great achievements in the cause of national defense and construction.

The people of various tribes are earnest in their confidence in the party's leadership and in the satisfactory achievements they have scored. They have united as one around the party Central Committee, headed by Comrade General Secretary Le Duan. The CPV has always promoted and expanded its fine tradition -- completely loyal to the country, the people, and invincible Marxism-Leninism. This unique solidarity has been always maintained in the ranks of the party. The party has been closely associated with the masses in carrying out their movements. It has striven with its utmost to lead the nation to fulfill the revolutionary cause. At the same time, the CPV has always strengthened and nurtured the special relations among the three Indochinese countries and the all-round solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. As a result, the strength of the Vietnamese nation has been increasingly enhanced.

The LPRP and the CPV are two fraternal parties that have maintained close relations since their establishment in the same Indochinese Communist Party, founded by Comrade Ho Chi Minh.

These special relations have become the rules of survival and development that have always guaranteed victories to each country's revolution. In this new stage of revolution, following the Third LPRP Congress and the Fifth CPV Congress, the close, all-round cooperation and the special solidarity between the two countries have served as a very significant factor in encouraging the state organizations of the two countries to develop relations and cooperation continuously and fruitfully.

The Lao communists and people of various tribes are elated at the historic victories scored in each stage by the Vietnamese communists and people under the bright banner of the CPV. These victories have served as a firm basis for the fulfillment of the sacred cause -- to march toward socialism and to defend the country securely. They are also considered a positive contribution to the enhancement of the strength of the socialist community and a vigorous encouragement for the movements of struggle against the imperialists, the Chinese big-nation expansionists-hegemonists, and other reactionaries. All Lao communists and people of various tribes have profoundly remembered the meritorious deeds of the Vietnamese party and people for their great, all-round, consistent, and effective support and assistance to the Lao revolution. On this occasion, the Lao communists and people wish the Vietnamese people, under the clear-sighted, talented leadership of the CPV with Comrade Le Duan as general secretary, new, ever greater successes in the cause of building socialism and defending their beloved country.

May the great friendship, special solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the LPRP and the CPV last forever!

SAMAN VIGNAKET ATTENDS TRAINING COURSE OPENING

BK010525 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] The fifth training course for cadres in charge of leading the agricultural collectivization task was opened at the central agricultural cooperative management school on the afternoon of 25 January. It was attended by 65 cadres responsible for farming and agricultural cooperatives at the provincial and district levels from throughout the country. The 30-day course will provide theoretical training on the transformation of small agroecology toward large-scale socialist production, economic management in cooperatives, and forestry management. It will also provide some essential technologies for rice cultivation.

At the same time, a 3-day training course will be held for 12 cadres to study ways to organize small, private farmers into collective production through solidarity, labor exchange, and cooperative units.

Attending the opening ceremony were Saman Vignaket, secretary of the party Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee's Organizational Board; Inkong Mahavong, member of the party Central Committee and minister of agriculture, irrigation, and agricultural cooperatives; Khamsen Vongnokeo, deputy minister of agriculture; and chiefs of various units and ministry departments and local administration chiefs.

ATHIT ON BORDER SITUATION, ARMED FORCES

BK030302 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Feb 85 p 17

[25 January "exclusive" interview with General Athit Kamlang-ek, Thai supreme commander and Army commander in chief, by BANGKOK POST editor The Chongkhadikit -- place not given]

[Excerpts] (The Chongkhadikit) How will the financial, monetary and economic situation between late 1984 and early 1985 affect development of the Armed Forces?

(Athit Kamlang-ek) There have to be some repercussions, especially as a result of economic conditions. This is because we have to buy from abroad equipment of high technology. There have to be some effects because the budget allocation we received was based on the change in economic circumstances.

Because there have been no budgetary adjustments we have insufficient funds to pay at the higher foreign exchange rates, and we also have to pay at higher rates for materials which we have ordered and also for loans we have contracted. All this affects development of our forces. I must admit that the effects are considerable. However, I have stressed to our men that, despite all the handicaps and shortages, we have to be able to fight. We have to solve problems as best we can, refusing to allow the problems to become obstacles. We cannot permit any obstacles to stand between our Armed Forces and the defence of the country. That is why we are trying to use what we have to the utmost to carry out our duty. What I am saying is that we can put up a good fight against an enemy force of equal strength and firepower.

(The) There appear to be differences in assistance extended to Khmer civilians who come across the border to seek sanctuary and that given Thais who have to be evacuated from their border villages.

(Athit) There has been misunderstanding on this point. We are helping both Khmer and Thais. So are international aid organisations. Food is distributed to both Khmer and Thais. Our soldiers help both equally.

I wish to apply to the press not to overplay stories of the fighting near the border. It has become a routine event. During the dry season there is the usual offensive, refugees flock across the border and when it is over they go back. Our forces are all ready to protect the country.

All the fighting is only along the border and does not take place on our side of the border. However, big headlines frighten businessmen and tourists who stop coming here. As the person in charge of security, I appeal to the press to refrain from overplaying the fighting. The fighting occurs only along the border areas of Prachin Buri, Surin and Buriram.

(The) How is development in the Army, the Navy and the Air Force taking place?

(Athit) We develop both manpower and equipment. We have to bring the fighting standard of our men up to the equipment that we have, and we have to arm ourselves with equipment that is equal in ability to that of other countries. Our Armed Forces must be able to fight effectively in the present circumstances. We have to improve the efficiency of our men. I would like to modernise our weapons but that will have to depend on the budget and the national economy. What we can build on our own, we will do so. What we need to buy, we would have to buy.

If we can't buy immediately, we have to wait for our economy to improve. If other countries realise our situation, they may provide us with the weapons first and then allow us to pay later. We have to make them understand our position so that they can sympathise with us and help us. Whatever it is we desire, we have to rely on whether they wish to give it to us. Even if we want something and they don't wish to sell it to us, then we cannot get it.

All right, if they are willing to sell to us, we have to look into our economic situation to see if we can afford it. Or we can buy a little at a time, expanding as the economy and the Air Force budget permit.

(The) You have always said that soldiers are people, part of the people of the country. How does this connect with your view of parliament?

(Athit) Yes, it's true that soldiers are part of the general populace. Whether a crisis affects the economy, national security or any other important aspect, soldiers watch developments with as much concern as other members of the public. As a member of the public as well as a soldier, I would rather not make any comment on parliamentary matters.

(The) As a result of your visits to the various regions, for which part of the country do you have the greatest concern?

(Athit) I'm not alarmed over any region, including the Fourth Region (South Thailand). Even there the situation is satisfactorily peaceful. Disturbances have arisen mainly over acts of ordinary criminals, the conflict among influence-seeking groups, and smuggling of natural resources. So we have stepped up suppression of such crimes.

The suppression of the separation movement, the communist movement and general crime has gone on well in the Fourth Region. We have done everything to eliminate all bad influences. We also have to eradicate influence wielded by people who have official duties. I cannot stress this enough to the authorities concerned.

(The) How concerned are you over the situation along the Lao border particularly with regard to the three disputed villages?

(Athit) I have not much concern. The matter is in the hands of the Foreign Ministry. It has to be settled stage by stage. As long as the map does not definitely place the villages in either country, we have to reserve our proprietary right to the these villages.

We have rearranged the placement of our forces protecting the villages in a manner to permit unrestricted survey by a joint commission to find out on which part of the border the villages are actually situated.

We are just waiting for orders from the government. If the government announces that the survey has proved that the villages are on our side of the border and orders us to take the necessary action to protect the villages, we will act at any time.

In the meantime we are not responding to any provocations from the other side but keeping patient to permit the survey by the joint commission to go on smoothly.

(The) Have we destroyed the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT]?

(Athit) We cannot claim that. We have greatly reduced their influence and effectiveness and we have taken from them their bases of operation. Their activity has become low-level. The CPT still exists and pursues its struggle. We have to adjust our strategy to fit in with their revised strategy.

They may be moving the battlefield of their struggle into the urban areas. We have to make ourselves capable of resisting their new form of struggle. Let's not become complacent because communist activity in certain provinces has been reduced.

(The) What is the state of cooperation between Thailand and Malaysia along the southern border?

(Athit) Cooperation is very close. When we move against the Chinese communists in the border jungles they take counter measures against the enemy on the other side.

(The) Is Malaysia cooperating with us over the separatists in the southern provinces?

(Athit) Yes, they cooperate. The Malaysian Government has declared that it is not supporting the separatist movement at all. I have spoken to the prime minister, the foreign minister and the supreme commander of Malaysia. They also said that the separatist movement is our own internal affairs and they have nothing whatsoever to do with the separatists. The people now know the truth. The separatists cannot get any support.

(The) Do we have problems along the Burmese border?

(Athit) Only where there is fighting between Burmese Government forces and Karen and other minorities. Not many Thais live along the Burmese border and therefore not many Thais are affected. Some artillery shells fall on our side and there may be some damage but the fighting is all on the Burmese side.

(The) What about the ex-KMT [Kuomintang] forces in the North?

(Athit) They have been disarmed and they are living like ordinary villagers.

(The) How is our cooperation with the armed forces of the other ASEAN countries?

(Athit) We have very good relations. I maintain dialogue with the Armed Forces leaders of the other ASEAN countries. We exchange views and we talk about the situation of our different countries for each other's better understanding.

I have made two visits to Indonesia. The Indonesian military leaders understand Thailand very well. I have developed very firm friendship with General Benni Murdani. After my first conversation with him, Indonesia issued a warning to Vietnam over its occupation of Kampuchea.

(The) Does the cooperation extend to assistance in case of, say, an attack on Thailand?

(Athit) It doesn't mean that the other ASEAN countries will send their ground forces in large numbers. It does mean that they will help us wherever they can -- economically or by supplying equipment and materials that we need and that they have.

(The) Have you been invited to visit various countries this year?

(Athit) The new army chief of Japan has invited me. In Japan, there is an annual snow festival at Hokkaido which is visited by four to five million people from all over the world.

(The) What about other countries? I understand Soviet Russia has invited you.

(Athit) I have informed them that I would try to find an opportunity but I am at present very much occupied with problems at the border. I will make those visits which had been planned earlier but I had been unable to make. It all depends on the situation at home.

We are sending a force to participate in joint exercises in Australia this year.

(The) What is the relationship between the government and the military?

(Athit) There is nothing wrong between the government and the military. The government is the government and the military is the military. Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon was my former boss in the military. He takes good care of the soldiers. He attends every military function. If there is anything to discuss, we meet for a talk. Some people speak too much, that's all.

(The) What is the military's relationship with parliament?

(Athit) Parliament is parliament -- I cannot comment; it's not in session. The military is the military -- oh, but we do have to depend on parliament. When parliament reconvenes, I have to participate as a senator but the Senate will have to wait for legislative and other measures to be sent up by the House of Representatives.

AIR FORCE CHIEF ON SRV 'THREAT', NEED FOR F-16'S

BK030410 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 3 Feb 85 p 19

[25 January "exclusive" interview with Air Chief Marshal Praphan Thupatemi, commander in chief of Royal Thai Air Force, by BANGKOK POST editor The Chongkhadikit -- place not given]

[Excerpt] (The Chongkhadikit) How are you developing the Air Force?

[Praphan Thupatemi] In developing personnel and equipment of the Royal Thai Air Force [RTAF] our objective is to enhance our capability to defend the country from air attack. We have to keep studying the situation to find out who could be our enemy in the future. And we have to see what military ability the potential foe possesses.

The events in Indochina indicate that Vietnam may be able to threaten our national security. The Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea and Laos apparently do not intend to withdraw, while the Soviets have intensified their presence and their military assistance to Vietnam has not been reduced. Vietnam, therefore, poses a threat to us.

The duty of our forces is to be aware of the threat and to be prepared to meet it. We in the Air Force have to strengthen our ability to defend our country in the air. With this objective in mind, we have been trying to obtain fighter-interceptor aircraft of high capability. When we compare our air power with that of the opposite side we are still in an inferior position in the quality and the quantity of planes. The other side has a ratio advantage of 4 to 1.

As a result, we have to secure planes which can match those of the other side. If we cannot match the other side in quantity, we have to ensure we have higher quality to make up for the difference. That is the reason for our desire to buy the F-16.

As we go through the stages of purchase, all sorts of comments were made, both supportive and adverse. We will continue with the process and find out if we have the full support of the United States.

As we approach the final stage, we learn that in Washington the processing has halted. This means that the opportunity of getting the F-16 is dim. I don't know yet how to deal with this situation because the information is still vague. But we will do our best to get what is needed.

On the question of whether we have enough money to buy such aircraft, I wish to state that the RTAF is in a position to do so within the budgetary limits and without necessitating more expenditure from the government or affecting economic development. The problem is that most people are sceptical. This makes it difficult to explain the matter to convince them.

(The) What Soviet plane which the Vietnamese have compares with the F-16?

(Praphan) The MIG-21 is the closest in ability to the F-16 but because we will have a smaller number we must have a plane of somewhat greater ability to match the strength of the other side. There are now in Vietnam planes with greater ability than the MIG-21, and that is the MIG-23. The Soviets have brought in 14 of these planes. We cannot wait until an emergency arises because the strengthening of our air power will take three to five years, not two to three days. The quicker we get going, the better for our security.

(The) Have you had any indications that the MIG-23's have flown into Thai airspace?

(Praphan) No, we know that they have been flying over Vietnam.

(The) Do they have Vietnamese pilots?

(Praphan) No, the pilots are Russians.

(The) Is the U.S. ready to let us have the plane?

(Praphan) I believe they are. After all, we made direct contact with the U.S. I am sure that if our government gives unstinted support to the project, the U.S. will give us the plane.

(The) What can be done if we cannot buy the F-16?

(Praphan) If, despite our efforts, we cannot get the F-16, we will have to take other measures to strengthen the Air Force.

In the Air Force we are determined to make the matter of obtaining the F-16 a success but public as well as governmental support is needed to make it possible.

ATHIT REVIEWS TROOP DEPLOYMENT AT BORDER

BK041516 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek this afternoon inspected the situation in the area along the Thai-Cambodian border in Khlong Hat subdistrict of Prachin Buri Province. He told reporters that his inspection tour was in connection with the clash which took place near Ta-ngok Hill inside Thai territory on 1 February during which eight enemy soldiers were killed, adding that he had ordered the Thai troops to be prepared to cope with any eventuality. The units under the Burapha task force in the area were also instructed to be vigilant.

The supreme commander said he would like to inform the people that any violation of Thai territory, be it shelling or intrusion, will be retaliated accordingly in order to defend the country's independence and sovereignty.

As the scene of incidents has shifted from the northern part of Prachin Buri Province to the south, he visited the area to review and improve strategic plans and deployment of Thai troops.

PRASONG: CLASHES WITH SRV FORCES 'UNAVOIDABLE'

BK050049 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] Hanoi would have to use Thai territory to rout the Khmer Rouge from Phnum Malai and more clashes with Thai soldiers are unavoidable, the National Security Council [NSC] chief said yesterday.

Sqn-Ldr Prasong Sunsiri said Hanoi would make more attempts to attack the Khmer Rouge from the rear and the likely route was through the Chanthaburi-Trat area.

On Friday, at least eight Vietnamese soldiers were killed and a large amount of weapons and supplies were seized when 12 intruding Vietnamese soldiers clashed with border forces. The NSC secretary-general said the Vietnamese would be forced to strike from behind because a frontal assault would pit them against resistance from the battle-hardened Khmer Rouge and difficult terrain. Hanoi, he said, had withdrawn troops from the non-communist resistance bases at Nong Samet and Nong Chan to launch a full-scale attack on the Khmer Rouge at its Phnum Malai mountain base.

Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek visited the border yesterday to map out plans in anticipation of border violations. Gen Athit, accompanied by First Army Commander Lt-Gen Phichit Kunlawanit, Chief of Staff Gen Banchop Bunnak and Operations Department Chief Maj-Gen Suchinda Khraprayun, said border forces were now on full alert. "Border forces have been ordered to retaliate at aggression and drive out all foreign troops," he said.

Yesterday, tank-led Vietnamese troops seized a Khmer Rouge hilltop position close to its Phnum Malai stronghold, killing at least one guerrilla and wounding seven others in the ensuing battle. Field sources said 200-300 Vietnamese soldiers backed by heavy artillery seized Phnum Chakrei mountain, 25 kilometres south of Aranyaprathet, before dawn yesterday. Vietnamese casualty figures were not available.

Khmer Rouge soldiers earlier abandoned several outposts in the area following Vietnamese attacks. The Vietnamese strike drove about 4,000 Khmer civilians to the Thai border. They were reportedly gathering at Ban Khlong Hat awaiting permission to cross into Thailand.

CIVILIANS FLEE ACROSS BORDER TO ESCAPE SHELLING

BK051006 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 5 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] Aranyaprathet -- Fighting between Vietnamese and Khmer Rouge forces south of here escalated this morning with at least 10,000 Kampuchean civilians fleeing across the border into Thailand, field reports said.

According to the reports, Khmer Rouge units under the command of Mit Nikorn and Vietnamese troops were locked in battle for the 10th consecutive day in hilly terrain of the Phnum Malai Range opposite Thailand's Khao Din, Khao Luem, and Khao Ta-ngok. The reports said Vietnamese gunners were blasting Khmer Rouge forces with 105 mm, and 130 mm artillery guns as well as T-54 tank cannons. Some 500 shells landed in the Khmer Rouge area yesterday as artillery pounding continued through this morning, the report said. A source said about 3,000 Vietnamese troops from the 59th Division were involved in the operations against the Khmer Rouge's 320th division. The source reported fierce fighting yesterday morning after Vietnamese troops shelled Khmer Rouge combatants on Highway 5, at Kilometre 13, close to the Kampuchean town of Poipet. The Vietnamese reportedly blasted the Khmer Rouge with artillery fire from a base at Phnom Klaeu Prek for about half an hour before the fierce clash took place. There were no reports on casualties. But the source said the Khmer Rouge had suffered some 50 dead and about 150 wounded, largely from artillery shrapnel, since Hanoi opened its drive against the Phnum Malai defenders on January 27.

The exact number of the refugees who have fled into Thailand as a result of the fighting was uncertain -- with sources here saying there were as many as 20,000 while a military report said there were only 10,000. The United Nations Border Relief Organisation (UNBRO) was unable to establish a sure figure.

The latest batch of refugees fled across the Thai-Kampuchean border into areas near Thap Phrik and Khao Din, located about 40 kilometres south of Aranyaprathet, a field report said. The report reaching Bangkok this morning said about 20,000 Kampuchean civilians in the Khmer Rouge-controlled areas crossed over the border into Thailand yesterday. Sources said the civilians crossed into Wat Thap Wangmon of Ban Khao - Saraphi in Tambon Thap Phrik, about forty kilometres south of here at about 6 p.m. amid heavy shelling. Some of these civilians penetrated as far as two kilometres deep into Thailand, a source said. But the Special Task Force 202 authorities and troops were moved into the area last night and this morning to prevent the Kampucheans from advancing deeper into Thailand.

For security reasons, military authorities have declared as off-limits to all newsmen the area where refugees sought temporary shelter. Sources said Special Task Force 202 was planning to move them further north to area opposite Ban Khlong Wa, about 35 kilometres south of here. A military source in Bangkok said that about 10,000 Khmer civilians from Ban Chakrei in Ratanamondol District had moved into the Khao Din area since January 27.

VIETNAMESE ARMY DEFECTORS ALLOWED TO STAY

BK021139 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 2 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] Thirty-nine Vietnamese soldiers so far have defected to the Thai military authorities during the current dry season offensive, Secretary to the Army Maj-Gen Narudon Detpradiyut disclosed yesterday.

On the fate of the defectors, Maj-Gen Narudon reaffirmed that the Thai authorities would not send them back at the request of the Vietnamese border forces. He said Vietnamese forces positioned opposite Prachin Buri have used loud speakers to ask Thai security forces to return the defectors to them. Maj-Gen Narudon said that the defected Vietnamese soldiers surrendered to the Thai authorities, saying they were unable to endure the hardship. At a press conference yesterday Maj-Gen Narudon said the Thai authorities do not regard the defectors as criminals "so there is no reason for us to send them back."

BEIJING BLAMED FOR DETERIORATED RELATIONS

OW050023 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Current events commentary. "The Vietnamese People have Always Cherished the Friendship With the Chinese People"]

[Text] Listener friends may be as distressed as we are over the deterioration of current Vietnamese-Chinese relations. Why are two friendly countries that used to be comrades and brothers antagonizing each other today? This is a question of [word indistinct] that needs an answer. Is it because Vietnam is ungrateful, following a big hegemonist country, seeking regional hegemony, and pursuing a hostile policy against China, as the Beijing authorities have so slandered Vietnam? Then we would like to ask whether Albania has ever followed the Soviet Union. Yet China has stopped its assistance to Albania and withdrawn its experts from that country. It also talks a lot of nonsense attacking Albania. Facts show that the Chinese authorities have confounded right and wrong, and treat friends as enemies and enemies as friends.

There are many historical facts in this regard. For example, in 1972, when the Vietnamese people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation was at a crucial period and fighting was fierce, the Beijing authorities exultantly rolled out the red carpet to welcome U.S. President Nixon, the chief war maniac, during his visit to China. They also jointly published the Sino-U.S. Shanghai communique. As everyone knows, the vague wording in the communique has bared the Beijing authorities' intent to support the puppet Saigon regime under the U.S. imperialists in exchange for U.S. recognition of the People's Republic of China.

In the same year, the Chinese authorities bragged that the vast land of China was a dependable rear area for the Vietnamese people. At the same time, they also made eyes at the U.S. imperialists, saying that China would not attack unless it was attacked. They thus lent a helping hand to the U.S. imperialists' blockade of Vietnam's sea ports and to the U.S. B-52 strategic bombers devastating bombings of Hanoi and Haiphong.

In the late 1970's, when the Vietnamese people were devoting manpower and material resources to heal the wounds of war, the Beijing authorities stopped their assistance to Vietnam, withdrew Chinese experts, and cut off rail service between China and Vietnam. Then, they used 20 divisions of the Pol Pot genocidal clique and 600,000 of their own troops to launch a 2-prong offensive against the southwest and northern parts of Vietnam in an attempt to annex Vietnam. Nevertheless, they lost in the 2-prong offensive. So they are waging a war against Vietnam on two fronts -- the border area and the interior.

At the end of last year, all the Beijing lackeys who stood public trial in Ho Chi Minh City confessed that they took orders from Beijing and were supplied with arms and counterfeit money to subvert Vietnam's socialist system. All these facts show that the current tense Vietnamese-Chinese relations are caused by the Chinese authorities' hostile policy against Vietnam. Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party, has solemnly stated that the Vietnamese people have always cherished their friendly relations with the Chinese people, and will never forget the support and assistance given by the Chinese people for the liberation of Vietnam. With the interests of the two countries in mind, we hope to solve the questions in the relations between the two countries through peaceful negotiations.

The Vietnamese people will never forget the protection and support given by the Chinese people to Vietnamese revolutionary cadres before Vietnam's August revolution. They particularly will never forget the field rations and arms supplied by the Chinese people, and the Chinese experts who assisted Vietnam in construction projects. At the same time, we believe that the people in south China will not forget the Vietnamese people's assistance to China's revolution when the Kuomintang's Chiang Kai-shek clique and U.S. imperialists were ravaging China; nor will they forget the contribution of the Vietnamese people's war of resistance against U.S. aggression and for national salvation to China's peace and construction.

It is obvious that the Vietnamese-Chinese friendship, painstakingly fostered by the peoples of the two countries and long tested during revolutionary wars, is unbreakable and is in accord with the aspiration of the peoples of the two countries. The reactionary Chinese authorities have betrayed the Chinese socialist revolution and the noble friendship between the peoples of the two countries. They fear the friendship between the Vietnamese people and the Chinese people. For this reason, they have deliberately rejected a series of peace offers by Vietnam. The offers include proposals on holding talks for solving questions in the relations between the two countries, and on a cease-fire on the border areas between the two countries during festival periods.

They also include the proposal on signing an agreement of mutual nonaggression which was put forward by Vietnam at a summit meeting of the three Indochinese countries in 1982. However, we firmly believe that the black cloud shrouding the long-standing friendship between the two countries will surely be dispelled and the common struggle of the peoples of the two countries will surely win.

CHINESE THREAT TO SOUTHEAST ASIA EXAMINED

BK021500 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Unattributed article: "World Public Opinion Has BEcome Increasingly Aware of the Realities in Indochina and Southeast Asia"]

[Text] Considering the confused and complex situation in Southeast Asia, it is not easy for one to grasp a correct and profound understanding of the situation, especially when one has a different political background and comes from a different geographical location. For this reason, it is not surprising to see that many people have an incorrect understanding of the situation in this region. However, the facts always remain, and time and realities will give everyone a correct understanding.

Observing recent public opinion, we have found many assessments fairly close to the reality of the situation in Indochina and Southeast Asia. An American reader wrote an article in the U.S. paper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR on 25 January criticizing a policy of exerting diplomatic pressure on Vietnam to solve the Cambodian issue. The author of this article contends that this policy stems from an incorrect understanding of the reality of the history of Indochina. One difficult point to understand is why the Vietnamese troops are present in Cambodia. The author notes that if Vietnam did not help Cambodia, this country's cultural entity would be destroyed. The Vietnamese troops may withdraw completely from Cambodia within 1 year; but the United States and its new ally, China, have supported the Pol Pot clique in all fields and maintained them along the Thai-Cambodian border in their attempt to stage a comeback to Cambodia. The author affirms that the first step to solving the Cambodian problem is to eliminate the Pol Pot clique.

One of the weakest points of the Chinese powerholders is their attempt to cover up and absolve the genocidal crime of the Pol Pot clique, an offspring of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism.

However, a broad segment of public opinion understands and is disgusted by this bandit group. Public opinion has gradually realized that the real obstacle to a solution to the Southeast Asian problem is the Pol Pot clique and Beijing's scheme to breathe life into this political corpse.

A British reader recently wrote an article in the weekly magazine TIMES in early January, expressing his viewpoint that for a long time now Western countries have supported the Pol Pot clique and often slandered Vietnam. However, we must admit that the main obstacle to maintaining peace in Cambodia is the scheme to restore the genocidal Pol Pot regime. The author stresses: Inasmuch as China continues to provide military aid to the reactionary groups to oppose the revival of the Cambodian people, a demand for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia is irrational. An immediate task is to expel the Pol Pot representative from the United Nations. As long as the Pol Pot clique represents Cambodia at the United Nations; ridicule of this world body goes on. If there is real justice in the international issues, the Pol Pot clique and other Cambodian reactionaries should be tried for their genocidal crime and quickly expelled from the United Nations.

We may refer to a statement made by British Professor (Ozewee) at the Manchester University that: Almost every one has admitted that the Khmer Rouge is the main obstacle to the maintenance of peace in Cambodia. The demand for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia is irrational because the Vietnamese force is a wall that obstructs the restoration of the Khmer Rouge.

These correct political assessments will undoubtedly have an increasingly profound effect on public opinion and will seriously affect the forces that support the Pol Pot clique and nurture a wicked ambition to restore the genocidal Pol Pot regime against the revival of the Cambodian people.

In the Southeast Asian region, the trend toward dialogue between ASEAN and the Indochinese countries is developing. Some ASEAN member-countries intend to promote bilateral relations with Vietnam and Laos. Some superpower countries still pursuing their erroneous policy toward Cambodia now cannot help but think of the consequences of this policy. They are reluctant to maintain this policy, worrying it might obstruct their economic activities and progress.

The Beijing powerholders are seriously worrying about the trend toward dialogue between ASEAN and Indochina. For this reason, the recent trip to Singapore as well as the earlier trip to Bangkok by Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian were aimed at achieving many objectives, one of which was to induce the ASEAN countries to continue their confrontation with the three Indochinese countries. However, all issues have two sides and thus Wu Xueqian's repeated threat against Vietnam -- though it might satisfy some ultrarightist reactionary forces -- has created embarrassment for public opinion in the ASEAN countries and has showed more clearly that China is the real expansionist and hegemonist and a dangerous threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Public opinion in the ASEAN countries cannot help but blame Thailand and Singapore for allowing Wu to use these visits as a forum to spread an impertinent threat against another country.

VNA ON WAR POSTURE IN NORTHERN DISTRICT

BK041654 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 4 -- Since late March 1984 the Chinese have increased their military force along Ha Tuyen Province to which Yen Minh District belongs. They built more roads, dug more trenches and foxholes, prepared new battlegrounds, and intensified the bombardment of major targets deep inside Vietnam.

The population has quickly adapted their life to war-time conditions, fortifying the defence works, and carrying ammo and food for the Army. In both the border and rear villages, people readily accepted the district's plan for redistribution of the population aimed at maximalizing fighting and productive capabilities in the new situation. Faced with the enemy's numerical strength the militia and people at many villages have adopted more and more flexible methods of fighting to preserve their forces while inflicting heavier casualties on the enemy. The armed forces in Bach Dich and Phu Lung villages, for instance, have successfully held out against heavy odds, checked the enemy's advance and broke up its formation so that the regular troops could move in to deliver devastating blows.

Supply work has been particularly effective thanks to ingenious ways devised by the people. Road building often involved whole villages working by day and by night. As a result, some portions of roads took only 20 days to build instead of three months under normal circumstances. In the first six months of 1984 the local people contributed thousands of trees for the building of artillery shelters, electric posts and army encampments, transported thousands of tons of commodities over distances totalling tens of thousands of kilometres. The militia also dug tens of thousands of foxholes.

To support their aggressive acts, the Beijing reactionaries have resorted to all kinds of psywar tricks to deceive the border population, sow discord among the ethnic minorities and mistrust of the party and Army. To counter this move, the Yen Minh authorities launched a wide propaganda campaign coupled with strict measures to round up and capture enemy spies, and destroy their bases among the population.

But defence concern has not led to neglect in production, especially food production which is regarded as a key measure to ensure victorious fighting. Whereas it was annually provided food relief by the province and the central government, since 1983, Yen Minh has been able to meet its own needs, and even has sold a certain amount to the state.

Compared with 1983, crop acreage in 1984 expanded by five percent in the spring cropping season and seven percent for the maize crop. Rice yield per hectare rose to 3.2 tons from 2.5 tons in previous years. The cattle herd now has 15,000 cows, oxen and buffaloes, 4,000 horses and more than 20,000 pigs. Newly reclaimed land has been put also under cotton.

ESTABLISHMENT OF TIES WITH USSR CELEBRATED

BK021540 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 30 Jan 85

[Report on 30 January Hanoi grand meeting marking the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Vietnam and other socialist countries -- portions recorded]

[Summary] "This afternoon, 30 January, the SRV Foreign Ministry and the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples jointly held a grand meeting at the Hanoi municipal opera house to mark the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Vietnam and other socialist countries.

"Attending the meeting were Comrade To Huu, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Phan Anh, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Hoang Minh Giam, chairman of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples; Vo Dong Giang, minister attached to the Foreign Ministry; Tran Vy, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee; and many leading comrades of various central government and military organs and of mass organizations at the central level and in Hanoi.

Scores of delegates representing various public organs, mass organizations, and the people of various strata in Hanoi attended the meeting.

"Also present at the meeting were Comrade Chaplin, Soviet ambassador to our country, and many comrade ambassadors and charges d'affaires of various fraternal socialist countries such as Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Poland, Romania, Korea, Hungary, the GDR, the LPDR, the PRK, the Afghan Democratic Republic, the MPR, and the Republic of Cuba."

After a military band played the "Internationale," Comrade To Huu delivered his opening speech:

[Begin recording of To Huu's opening speech]: "Dear presidium of the meeting, dear Comrades and friends:

"Amid the exciting atmosphere of the early days of spring, filled with heartfelt fraternal friendship, we gather here today in order to celebrate a very important event in the relations between our country and other fraternal socialist countries, that is, the 35th anniversary of the day the Soviet Union and other socialist countries recognized and established diplomatic relations with our country. [applause]

"The Soviet Union and other socialist countries were the first countries in the world to officially recognize and establish diplomatic relations with Vietnam. This event marked the fine development of the Vietnamese revolution, heightening Vietnam's international prestige and breaking imperialist countries' encirclement of Vietnam. This shows that the principled Marxist-Leninist foreign policy is to constantly support the independence and the right to self-determination of nations. The fact that the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries established diplomatic relations with the embattled Vietnamese country is regarded as a glorious success of this noble principle of socialist internationalism.

"Over the past 35 years, the friendship, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the Vietnamese people and the peoples of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries based on the unchangeable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism have been unceasingly consolidated and developed. The valuable support and assistance given by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have always been one of the most important factors for ensuring the success of our people in their national liberation undertaking in the past as well as in their cause of building socialism and defending the fatherland at present.

"We warmly express our sincere and profound gratitude to the party, government, and people of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries for their great support and assistance to the Vietnamese revolution.

"Now let me declare open the meeting marking the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our country and the Soviet Union as well as other fraternal socialist countries." [applause] [end recording]

Speaking next was Minister Vo Dong Giang. After reviewing the fruitful achievements of the fraternal friendship and the militant solidarity between the peoples of Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and the socialist community, he stressed:

[Begin recording of Vo Dong Giang's speech] "The achievements scored by our people over the years are inseparable from the great support and assistance given by the Soviet Union -- one of our faithful friends who have always supported our great cause -- and other fraternal socialist countries.

We would like to avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our sincere and profound gratitude to them for their great and valuable support and assistance. Here, we would like to recall a statement by Comrade General Secretary Le Duan at the Fifth CPV Congress that strengthening the friendship and expanding the relations of cooperation with other fraternal socialist countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism are the most important targets of our party's and state's foreign policy and that achieving close unity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union constitutes a matter of principle, strategy, and revolutionary sentiment. In compliance with President Ho Chi Minh's advice about combining genuine patriotism with proletarian internationalism, the Vietnamese people are determined to do their utmost to foster these things -- great friendship and all-round cooperation -- so they will remain eternally beautiful and last forever." [end recording]

Mr Chaplin, the Soviet ambassador to our country, also spoke. "After recalling that new-type relations have taken shape and developed beautifully and stressing that the foundation of these relations is Marxism-Leninism and that the Great October Revolution paved the way for these relations, Comrade Chaplin said:

[Begin recording of Chaplin's speech in Russian fading into Vietnamese translation]
"The Soviet Union highly values Vietnam's support for its initiatives for world peace. For its part, the Soviet Union is determined to support the strengthening of the alliance of the three Indochinese countries and the efforts of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia to seek dialogue with their neighboring countries in order to stabilize the situation in Southeast Asia and turn this region into a zone of peace.

"The Soviet Union will constantly support the SRV's policy of helping the PRK in its struggle against the imperialist and hegemonist forces attempt to force the Cambodian people to accept the blood-thirsty Pol Pot clique. The constructive stand of the Indochinese countries and their good-will attitude -- which were once again affirmed at the conference of foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia recently held in Ho Chi Minh City -- have won the firm support of the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and all progressive forces in the world." [end recording]

"After Comrade To Huu delivered a concluding speech, the military band played the 'Internationale' amid the resounding and joyful applause of those attending the meeting."

HANOI MEETING MARKS 55TH PARTY ANNIVERSARY

Truong Chinh Opens Meeting

OW031451 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Report on meeting held in Hanoi on 2 February to mark the CPV's 55th founding anniversary -- with portions recorded]

[Excerpts] Friends: This afternoon, a grand meeting was held at the Ba Dinh conference hall in Hanoi to mark the glorious CPV's 55th founding anniversary. Present at the meeting were the comrade members of the CPV Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF] Central Committee; various centrist political parties and mass organizations from Hanoi; the heroes of the People's Armed Forces, labor heroes, veteran revolutionary cadres; representatives of the families which have performed meritorious deeds for the revolution; and representatives of the capital city's people from all walks of life.

Also present were diplomats from socialist countries and foreign guests.

The Ba Dinh conference hall, where important national events have taken place, was brightly decorated with flags and fresh flowers. At the ceremonial platform were the flags of the nation and the party and a statuette of President Ho Chi Minh, the extremely beloved and esteemed leader of the Vietnamese people and the founder and trainer of our party, a party of the Vietnamese working class and working people. Beside it was displayed a banner with these words: "Warm greetings to the CPV's 55th founding anniversary."

The meeting began at 1500 sharp. The presidium members proceeded to the ceremonial platform. [applause]

They included: Comrades Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Pham Hung, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Senior General Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and minister of national defense; Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Senior General Chu Huy An, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and director of the Political General Department of the VPA; To Huu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Do Muoi, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Duc Tam, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and foreign minister; Dog Sy Nguyen, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hoang Quoc Viet, honorary chairman of the VFF Central Committee; Nghiem Xuan Yem, general secretary of the Vietnam Democratic Party; Nguyen Xien, general secretary of the Vietnam Socialist Party; Hoang Truong Minh, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Nationalities Council; Nguyen Duc Thuan, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; Tran Hong Dung, member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Women's Federation Central Committee; Vu Mao, member of the CPV Central Committee and first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee; Le Van Luong, member of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee; VPA Hero Senior Colonel Truong Khanh Chau; VPA Hero Senior Colonel La Van Cau; VPA Hero Major Do Van Chien; Intellectual Hero Tran Dai Nghia; Industrial Labor Hero Ngo Gia San; Industrial Labor Heroine Cu Thi Hau; Industrial Labor Heroine Luu Thi Nai; and VPA Hero Nguyen Duc Thinh. [applause] [national anthem]

Amidst noisy tambourine beating, the capital's vanguard teenagers, Uncle Ho's good nephews and nieces, presented bouquets of fresh flowers to the presidium members. [music]

In an atmosphere of rapturous enthusiasm, Comrade Truong Chinh delivered the opening speech.

[Begin Truong Chinh recording] Dear Comrade General Secretary Le Duan; presidium members, Comrades, and friends: Today, we are holding this grand meeting to celebrate the glorious CPV's 55th founding anniversary. On this glorious day, we respectfully recall our great President Ho Chi Minh, the founder and trainer of our party and the beloved and esteemed leader of the working class and working people of Vietnam. We also recall our party members, our compatriots, and our combatants of the People's Armed Forces who have bravely laid down their lives for the fatherland's independence and freedom and for the communist ideals.

Over the past more than a half century, under the CPV's leadership, our people have achieved one historic glorious success after another: the successful August revolutions; the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the first peasant-worker state in Southeast Asia; the victorious resistance against the French colonialists that ended their ruling yoke on the Indochinese peninsula and liberated our North Vietnam; the successful anti-U.S. national salvation resistance; the completion of the people's democratic national revolution; the reunification of our country; and the advance of the entire country to socialism. We are valiantly struggling against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and their henchmen, who have started a war of aggression on the southwestern and northern borders of our country, to firmly protect the socialist Vietnamese fatherland, save the Cambodian people from the genocidal disaster, and assist the Lao revolution.

In the new stage, in the light of the resolutions of the fourth and fifth party congresses and of the subsequent party Central Committee plenums, our people have been conducting the socialist revolution nationwide and have achieved successes in all aspects: in the socialist transformation of our national economy, the building of material, technical bases of socialism, the consolidation of national security and defense, and the fulfillment of internationalist obligations.

Comrades and friends: We are now in the initial stage of the period of transition to socialism. To build socialism is hard and difficult work. The tough struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads is still underway. The reactionary clique within the Beijing ruling circles, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, are waging a multifaceted war of sabotage and of nibbling at the northern border against our people. Each cadre and party member must strive to give full play to revolutionary heroism, the spirit of self-reliance and self-invigoration, and the spirit of collective mastery; exploit all potentials of the country; overcome all difficulties; work diligently and creatively; stabilize the socioeconomic situation; and make accumulations for socialist industrialization in the entire country.

In the immediate future, we must whip up a broad revolutionary movement; engage in socialist competition to achieve high output, good quality, and efficiency; continue to implement the resolutions of the sixth and seventh party Central Committee plenums; renovate economic management; eliminate subsidized bureaucratism; shift directly to socialist trade and accounting; and effect changes in the increasingly steady advance along the path of socialist transformation and construction. We must constantly heighten vigilance, consolidate national defense and security, promptly frustrate all counterrevolutionary schemes and moves of the enemy, strengthen the party-building work, intensify the party's fighting strength to make it politically, ideologically, and organizationally steady and a real advisory and vanguard team of the working class and working people; and firmly advance our country's socialist revolution.

Each cadre and party member must endeavor to improve their political qualities and revolutionary ethics in order to be worthy of being called communists, leaders, and loyal servants of the people.

On the occasion of this glorious historic day, let us manifest our profound gratitude for the fraternal assistance of the peoples of the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia, and other socialist countries and for the valuable support of all progressive mankind for our people's revolutionary undertaking.

With enthusiasm and confidence in the bright future, let our entire party, people, and Armed Forces closely unite around the party Central Committee headed by Comrade General Secretary Le Duan; strive to fulfill the 1985 state plan, achieve the socioeconomic objectives set forth by the fifth party congress, and achieve new progress and changes on the economic front and in life, with a determination to devote all our minds and efforts to achieving even greater successes in building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland.

I declare the grand meeting marking the CPV's 55th founding anniversary opened.
[applause] [end recording]

In the enthusiastic atmosphere of a grand festive day, Comrade Truong Chinh read the closing speech:

[Begin Truong Chinh recording] Comrades and friends: We warmly acclaim Comrade General Secretary Le Duan's report which has a rich and profound content.

On behalf of the CPV Central Committee and the presidium of the meeting, I extend our sincere thanks to you Comrades and compatriots nationwide for participating in the socialist emulation movement to score achievements with which to practically greet the glorious CPV's 55th founding anniversary. We sincerely thank our international comrades and friends for attending this grand meeting and showing warm revolutionary sentiments to our Vietnamese people.

During the past 55 years of stalwart struggle for national independence and socialism and for the people's happiness, the CPV has led the Vietnamese people to a worthy position among the vanguard nations in the world. We are celebrating the CPV's 55th founding anniversary at a time when the world and Indochinese revolutions are achieving new successes and facing many fine prospects.

The socialist community with the Soviet Union as the pillar has been constantly strengthened. The special solidarity among Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia has been constantly consolidated and strengthened. These facts are favorable conditions for our people to overcome difficulties, intensify their material and spiritual strength, and advance steadily in the work of building and defending the socialist fatherland.

United and singleminded, our people will surmount all obstacles, with a determination to build a peaceful, independent, and unified socialist Vietnam and make positive contributions to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

I hope that you Comrades and compatriots will endeavor to overfulfill our state plans, score outstanding achievements with which to celebrate the grand anniversaries this year, and make preparations for the next 5-year plan in order to make our country more beautiful and prosperous and our people's life easier and happier.

I declare this grand meeting ended and thank you all. [applause] [end recording]

Le Duan Gives Speech

OW031029 Hanoi VNA in English 0728 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Le Duan's speech at the commemorative meeting for 55th anniversary of the Communist Party of Vietnam held at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi on the afternoon of February 2, 1985.

Members of the presidium, distinguished foreign guests, Comrades and friends,

Fifty-five years have elapsed since the founding of our party on February 3rd, 1930. The birth of the Communist Party of Vietnam has gone down for ever in the contemporary history of our country as a shining landmark of a great turning-point.

The Vietnamese revolution, in the cause of national and social liberation, has had ever since a leading force which represents our nation and epoch. That is our party, the party of the Vietnamese working class and labouring people founded and tempered by President Ho Chi Minh and armed with Marxism-Leninism, the zenith of human intellect.

Our people who "would rather make every sacrifice than lose their country and resign themselves to slavery", under the glorious banner of the party, rose up to win back their independence and freedom and in order to maintain that sacred right of mastery, have successively conducted wars of national liberation and defence which resound throughout the globe, thus writing monumental and brilliant pages in the millenary history of our fatherland.

Our country, after being trampled upon for nearly a century by colonial and feudal regimes, has entered a new era when national liberation is linked with the liberation of the working class and labouring people, national independence with socialism, and the Vietnamese revolution become an integral part of the world revolution.

The revolutionary gain that has the historic significance of bringing about profound changes in the political and social situation of the country resides in the fact that our party has persevered, in leading the people in the struggle to achieve national liberation and achieve the people's national democratic revolution. To accomplish that miraculous cause, our party and people had to carry out a 35 year-long struggle.

The first 15 years were years of a life-and-death struggle against the extremely brutal rule of the colonialists, fascists and the rotten feudal regime. In that period, our party organized and led the masses in waging three successive revolutionary upsurges in 1930-1931, 1936-1939 and 1940-1945 which culminated in the triumph of the August revolution. That was a typical people's national democratic revolution led by the working class and the first to win victory in a colony. The triumph of the August revolution changed completely the destiny of our country. The August revolution heralded the uncheckable uprising of the oppressed peoples to take the path of the October Revolution, smash the fetters of imperialist forces and regain their legitimate right to master their own destiny.

The ensuing 30 years saw two earth-shaking resistance wars against the war-like and truculent imperialist forces, representative of old and new colonialism. The enemies of our nation attempted to throttle our worker-peasant state right in its early stage. They wanted to nip in the bud socialism which had just sprung from the foundation of national independence. But they have failed completely. Our people won historic and epoch-making victories, thus accomplishing both their national tasks and their internationalist duty towards the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea and making worthy contributions to the revolutionary cause of the world.

The victory of our first resistance which ended in the 1953-1954 winter-spring strategic offensive and the resounding Dien Bien Phu victory paved the way for the north to advance to socialism, put an end to the rule of old colonialism in our country, and began the process of the collapse of old colonialism on the Indochinese peninsula and elsewhere in the world.

The victory of our second resistance, which ended in the spring 1975 offensive and uprisings culminating in the victorious Ho Chi Minh campaign; eliminated once and for all the yoke of imperialism, wrested back complete independence for our country and ushered in the state when the reunified country embarked on the path of socialism. Our victory inflicted a serious blow on the reactionary global strategy of U.S. imperialism, and signalled the inevitable bankruptcy of new colonialism on a world scale.

The complete victory of the people's national democratic revolution in our country has highlighted a truth of our times namely national independence must be linked with socialism. Thanks to its ability to grasp the revolutionary and scientific nature of Marxism Leninism and use it as a compass for solving in a creative manner problems posed by the revolution in a colonial and semi-feudal country, our party had from a very early stage discovered that truth and translated it into a consistent guiding line and an effective revolutionary method.

In the 20's of this century, Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc already affirmed: "Only socialism and communism can liberate oppressed nations and free labouring people in the world from the yoke of slavery". Right after it came into being, in its political theses written by Comrade Tran Phu in 1930, our party put forth the programme for national democratic revolution which consisted in driving out the imperialists and overthrowing the feudalists simultaneously and then advancing to socialism bypassing the stage of capitalist development. The principle of upholding the banner of national independence linked with socialism has become the foundation of all our party's strategies and tactics.

Firmly grasping that guiding line, even before it became the party in power, our party always saw as its pivotal task to win the hearts and minds of the broad masses, organise both in depth and width the labouring people, mobilize and rally all national and democratic forces, establish the worker-peasant alliance as the base for forming a revolutionary army, build a unified national front and the people's power, creatively put forth the method of seizing power through revolutionary violence based on two types of force: political and military.

The Democratic Republic of Vietnam was, in essence, the state based on the collective mastery of the labouring people carrying out the task of the people's democratic revolution. The party set the whole cause of fighting imperialism and feudalism in the orbit of the proletarian revolution, thereby solving actively, consciously and correctly the relationship between the national revolution and the democratic revolution in keeping with the concrete characteristics of each stage and with the developing trend of the revolution. In the resistance against the French colonialists, the land reform was carried out right amid the war. We set about building the economy, culture and a system of mastery by the labouring people while fighting against the aggressors. In the resistance against the U.S. imperialists, national independence and socialism mingled together, the people's national democratic revolution in the south was carried out along with the socialist revolution in the north, the one assisting and promoting the other in the common goal of achieving national liberation, reunifying the country and taking the whole country to socialism.

Nowadays, national independence and socialism form a single stream, the nation and socialism are one. Only socialism can be a firm guaranty for the independence of the nation, for bringing into play all national capabilities and quintessences and for ensuring a plentiful and happy life for the people. On the other hand, the building of socialism can only succeed when its universal laws are applied creatively in conformity with the nation's economic, social and historical conditions.

Associating closely national independence with socialism, our party has solved the most essential question of the revolution, that of the labouring people being the master of their country and society. The process in which national independence and socialism become more and more integrated is actually the process in which that right to mastery is more and more firmly established and promoted. To liberate the nation and to defend its independence mean to establish and firmly preserve the mastery of the people over the country which is the most fundamental democratic right of a nation. To carry out the tasks of the socialist revolution means to gradually build up and perfect the labouring people's right to mastery of society, nature and themselves.

Comrades and friends, in the past ten years, the Vietnamese revolution has entered a new stage. The whole country has been carrying out two strategic tasks: building socialism and defending the fatherland. Under the leadership of the party, the Armed Forces and compatriots in the southwestern and northern provinces won glorious victories in the wars of aggression waged by the Chinese reactionaries, thus checking their expansionist and annexationist scheme vis-a-vis our country and the whole of Indochina and contributing to saving the Kampuchean peoples from the peril of genocide. At present, the fight against the enemy's land-grabbing war and multifarm war of sabotage is going on in order to firmly defend the border of our fatherland and the gains of socialism.

In the cause of socialist construction, our party at its fourth congress set forth the general line and the economic line for the whole period of transition and then at its fifth congress pointed out the objectives, contents and major policies for the initial phase. The essence of the party's line is to build up the regime of collective mastery of the labouring people, mobilize the masses to voluntarily and actively carry out simultaneously the three revolutions: revolution in the relations of production, ideological and cultural revolution and scientific-technical revolution with the scientific-technical revolution being the kingpin and socialist industrialization the central task. Realities have proved the correctness of this line.

Capitalism is based on capitalist ownership, a regime in which the capitalist class accumulates money into capital, making it a device for exploiting hired labour, creating an economy which sets industry against agriculture and operates according to a market structure with value and profits for the capitalist class as objective.

Socialism is based on socialist ownership, a regime in which the labouring people's collective mastery, as a socio-economic organisation, represents both the new relations of production and the biggest productive force, associates industry with agriculture into a structure, applies advanced science and technology, builds up a structure of management which closely links planning as the central instrument with socialist economic accounting and business and considers meeting the labouring people's material and cultural needs to be its objective.

Following the line that has been charted out, the party organisations and the economic and cultural management apparatus while continuing their work, have through hard study, exploration and experimentation, gradually acquired a more thorough and unanimous understanding of the line and applied and concretised it in a way that conforms more and more with realities. Up to now, through the 4th and 5th sessions of the Central Committee through revolutionary realities, we have found out questions having the character of laws governing the process of bringing the economy from small-scale to large-scale socialist production. Especially, we have shed further light on the content of the new economic structure namely to closely associate industry with agriculture, the central economy with the local economy, the productive force with the relations of production, division of labour in the country with international cooperation through export-import and external economic activities.

In the initial phase of the period of transition, we have from the very onset established the labouring people's regime of collective mastery and used it as the driving force to reorganise and develop production, first of all put to maximal use our labour and natural resources, to meet better and better the needs of the people's life and gradually created the big engineering industry. We have taken the first step in changing the planning work, ensuring the exercise of mastery by the three essential echelons over planning, amended and complemented a number of policies, gradually done away with bureaucratism and the state-financing system, gone one step in building up the new management structure which reflects the regime of socialist collective mastery.

The past ten years were a trying period for our country. Foreign aggressions and natural disasters took place in close succession and in a serious manner. However, we have recorded many major achievements. From the very beginning the people's right to collective mastery had been established and gradually consolidated on a nation-wide scale. The people's living conditions have been ensured in a substantial manner and are being gradually stabilised and in many rural areas are being improved despite the fact population has grown by another ten millions in the past ten years. The old relations of production are being transformed along the socialist lines. The material and technical bases have been strengthened; many major projects have been built some of which have been put into operation. Agriculture, especially food production, has known a fairly good growth.

Industry has been restored and is on the way to further development. Progress has also been recorded in export activities in recent years. National defence and security have been ensured. The scientific-technical work as well as the educational and cultural work have become more and more associated with economic construction and management. There have emerged more and more advanced models and positive elements creating new methods of production, business and management that clearly reflect the labouring people's role of collective masters, particularly in the localities and at the grassroots level.

The achievements of the past ten years have brought out the great historic significance of the victories of the revolution of the three Indochinese countries, of the Vietnamese-Lao-Kampuchean special solidarity which, forged right at the birth of the party, has now grown into a strong and solid alliance which is closely attached to the socialist community with the Soviet Union as the mainstay. At present, our people are on a better revolutionary posture and possess stronger revolutionary forces than ever before to build socialism and defend the fatherland. Despite the enemy's perfidious sabotage, Vietnam, in the sentiments of the progressive people the world over, remains a symbol of revolutionary heroism and humanism loved and trusted by everyone.

The achievements of the past ten years are very great. Nonetheless, we have had shortcomings and mistakes in the organisation of the economic structure, in socialist transformation, in management, in the ideological and cultural work and in the organisational and cadre work. Certain work that can be done have been left undone; certain possibilities within our reach have not been used. The most conspicuous error is our failure to launch a broad and deep-going movement among the urban and rural labouring masses to push ahead the three revolutions and our inability to exert in a simultaneous and universal manner our control over production as well as over distribution, circulation and consumption of goods. This has led to the prolongation of a number of difficulties in living conditions -- difficulties that could have been overcome -- and to our slowness in preventing negative phenomena in economic and social life.

In the coming period, in order to defend firmly the fatherland, our People's Armed Forces should continue to be built into a powerful army with modern and well trained, regular troops, and with the support of local troops in order to be firmly in control over all regions. The entire people must be mobilized to serve the frontline and to stand ready to fight the aggressors. A people's war posture must be established in all the regions of the country down to the grassroots with each village, each hamlet being a battleground and each district being a fortress. Along with incessantly raising its level of combat readiness and fighting capacity, our Army has to devote part of its forces to the task of economic construction in order to contribute to improving the living conditions and accumulating resources for socialist industrialisation. The People's Armed Forces, together with the aggregate strength of the regime of socialist collective mastery, constitute a solid guaranty for the defence and security of our country.

In the cause of building socialism, we should in the coming years continue to readjust the economic structure along the party line, rearrange and make full use of the existing capabilities, distribute rationally our in-put with proper consideration to capital-intensive investments, put to maximal use our labour and land resources and devote an important force to producing export commodities. We shall continue striving to bring agriculture one more step toward socialist large-scale production, rapidly develop the consumer goods industry, strengthen heavy industry and transport and communications with a view first of all to giving an impulse to agriculture. At the same time, we must prepare conditions and use every possibility for building a number of key heavy industry projects, especially in energy, engineering and metallurgy. We shall continue stepping up the socialist transformation in close combination with construction, and establish socialist discipline and order in all fields.

A seething revolutionary movement should be aroused everywhere. The state and the people, the central, local and grassroot levels join efforts, closely associating various sectors: state, collective and family, combining different scales and technical levels with importance attached to the medium and small scales, exploiting every economic potentiality, boosting production and expanding business with a view to multiplying our resources and strengthening the forces of socialism. We must make every effort to expend small industries and handicrafts including sophisticated crafts while using to their full capacity the existing industrial enterprises and building big modern projects.

We must turn our attention to the grassroots, increasing and expanding the grassroots units, rapidly building the agroindustrial districts, bringing into play the all-sided economic capabilities of Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, other cities and provinces, actively perfecting in the whole country the organization of economic branches in order to go deep into science and technology.

Mastery of production must always go along with mastery of the market and of the distribution, circulation and consumption of goods. On the basis of the development of production and taking production as foundation, we will ensure state control of goods and money, effect a good control of prices and judicious circulation of commodities and money, readjust the pricing system, improve the wage system and raise the real living standard of workers, public servants, the Armed Forces and other working people.

We must step up the ideological and cultural revolutions and raise the people's political consciousness and their cultural, scientific and technical standard. At the same time, we must criticize ideological deviations, eliminate the venomous influences of depraved, reactionary and backward culture, and eradicate longstanding habits of the small producer. Through the revolutionary movement launched at each grassroots establishment and each locality, we must inculcate the sense of collective mastery into the masses, form a new type of people with ardent patriotism and pure internationalism, with love for labour, altruism, respect for reason, with the necessary consciousness and capability to build and defend the socialist homeland.

We must continue the resolution of social and economic management, thoroughly eradicate bureaucratism and the mechanism of management based on the state-financing system and rectify any tendencies to run after unorganized market and to care for only local and narrow interests. We must continuously expand the power and responsibilities of the grassroots establishments, localities and branches, give due material incentives to the working people, bring into full play the creativeness and capacity of each individual in close combination with the strength of the collective and community, build and perfect the management mechanism of collective mastery, firmly grasp the key role of planning work, carry out prompt and dynamic business and ensure strict implementation of the principle of centralised and unified control of the economy.

We must strive to build a society endowed with an ever better material and cultural standard, a beautiful life-style "each for all and all for each", and with a living environment that harmoniously combines man and nature of the country. True, the living standard of our society of collective mastery is not yet high, but the quality of life will make our people feel happy and truly free. In that society, the relationship between man and man is one between friends, and the individual, family and society are closely linked and develop harmoniously.

Comrades and friends, over the past 45 years since fascism was defeated, the U.S.-led war-like imperialism has unceasingly opposed the world people's revolutionary cause. Today, in its weakening and losing position, U.S. imperialism is frenziedly accelerating the nuclear arms race and using the outer space for military purposes, thus pushing mankind to the brink of an extermination war.

At the same time, it is colluding with the expansionist and militarist forces to counter-attack the revolutionary trends of our time. The U.S. imperialists themselves have directly kindled hot-beds of war in many regions of the world. But they cannot hinder the growth, the offensive posture and the victory of the three revolutionary currents of the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

The Vietnamese people warmly welcome and fully support the important peace initiatives of the socialist countries, especially the just stance of the Soviet Union in the current USSR-USA negotiations aimed at checking the nuclear arms race, easing the world tension, and consolidating peace and security of nations. We always stand by the side of the Asian, African and Latin American countries which are struggling for sovereignty and national liberation and have opted for the path of non-capitalist development. We energetically support the working class and other working people in developed countries in their struggle for democracy and social progress. We must expand our close coordination of actions with the world people's broad struggle for an ever-lasting peace and for durable relations of cooperation and friendship among nations.

In our cause of national construction and defence, while promoting the spirit of self-reliance and self-support, we set great store by and strive to make full use of the assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal and friendly countries as well as the support of all progressive forces in the world.

In implementation of the joint declaration of the summit conference of the three Indochinese countries held in February 1983, we will continue to enhance the militant alliance and expand economic integration and cultural, scientific and technical cooperation with Laos and Kampuchea. This is in the vital interests of the three nations and an historical responsibility of the three peoples in the fight against imperialism and expansionist forces in Asia and the Pacific, especially in Southeast Asia.

We must strongly develop our cooperation with the socialist countries, particularly we must strive to raise the quality and efficiency of our all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union in line with the Vietnam-USSR treaty of friendship and cooperation. This is the party's strategic principle -- a decisive factor for the victory of our revolution and the nation's interests. It is also our people's internationalist duty.

We must strive to expand our economic, cultural, scientific and technical relations with other countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

We are prepared to normalize relations between our country and China, and firmly believe that the friendship between the two countries will have to be restored, and this cannot be otherwise.

We wish and are determined together with the parties concerned to embark on dialogue to promptly achieve a solution which would bring peace and stability to the Southeast Asian countries. An independent, free, prosperous and happy Vietnam is an important guarantee for national independence and peace in this region.

Comrades and friends, over the past fifty-five years, our party has marked its deep stamp on the new era of our homeland. In the present revolutionary stage, our party must raise its militant strength and capacity of leadership to the level required by the two strategic tasks.

The party must uphold the will "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom", lead the entire people and Army to firmly defend our national sovereignty and territorial integrity. The party must bring into play the thorough-going revolutionary spirit in order to ensure victory for socialism in the political, economic, cultural and ideological fields as well. This struggle requires party cadres and members not only to stand firmly on the position of the socialist revolution but also to have the full capacity to carry out the three revolutions with a view to building a regime of socialist collective mastery with a new economy, a new culture and a new type of people. The party must go deep into the economic front, step by step acquire economic knowledge and efficiently carry out social and economic management. The party must bring into play the key role of the scientific and technical revolution, adopt a comprehensive policy on the education and fostering of the contingent of workers in social, natural and technical sciences in order to make better use of it.

In order to raise their capacity and efficiency in economic management, it is of primary importance for the party committees and organizations, particularly the party cell and party committee at grassroots level, and all party cadres and members as well to be well aware of the party line and firmly grasp problems having the character of law already set forth in the party line. By implementing the resolutions of the party Central Committee, we shall have to combat and overcome manifestations of conservatism and the inertia of the old practices and customs. We must always grasp the new to forge ahead, thus creating favourable conditions for the new to develop unceasingly.

The party leadership, the people's mastery and the state management are an integrated mechanism of the regime of the socialist collective mastery. The state is a tool through which the party effects its leadership and the people exercise their right to mastery. Only with a strong state can we have a strong party and a strong people.

Our state, and chiefly the machinery for economic and cultural management, should be perfected so as to be fully capable of an effective management, management in the administrative and economic fields with long and all-sided views, with a strict and effective socialist legality, dynamic and flexible management of production and business that could bring into play the motive force of collective mastery and obtain high productivity, quality and efficiency.

The crucial point to ensure the party's leadership over the state is that the party should train a contingent of cadres, sufficient in quantity, politically firm and up to the requirements of their tasks. The party cadres must strive to fully grasp the work of social and economic management, science and technology. The party should re-examine its present contingent of cadres so as to assign good and capable cadres to the posts of decisive importance in the economic and cultural management apparatus.

To ensure the party leadership and the state management is aimed at exercising the working people's right to collective mastery. The task of persuading and educating the masses, stimulating their revolutionary movements of collective mastery is the direct responsibility of the party organisations.

In the coming period, our party should successfully mobilize the workers, farmers, socialist intellectuals, youths and women, encouraging tens of millions of working people to enthusiastically and constantly step up the three revolutions.

Our party must always remain in close touch with the masses, resolutely combat bureaucracy, overbearing attitude and authoritarianism, condemn every violation of the people's right to collective mastery and avoid any alienation of party members from the masses.

The behaviour and virtues of party cadres and members exert a decisive influence on the party's prestige, on its relationship with the masses. Party cadres and members must play a vanguard and exemplary role in labour as well as in combat, creatively execute the line and policies of the party and state, and resolutely combat all negative manifestations. Party cadres and members must preserve and bring into play the party's fine traditions, constantly study and train themselves to become new-type men and women typifying public-mindedness, and sound way of life and a working style of close contact with the masses.

Solidarity and unity of mind are an extremely great source of strength of our party. Party committees at all levels and all party cadres and members must strive to strengthen unity on the basis of the party's judicious line and organizational principles. They must resolutely smash every manoeuvre of division by the enemy and ensure that our party is always a monolithic bloc in mind and action, fulfill their role as the nucleus of the unity of the whole Army and people and of all brotherly nationalities living in the country so as to fulfil the historical tasks in the new stage.

Comrades and friends, each time we celebrate the party's founding anniversary is an occasion for the whole party and people to enthusiastically take a look back at the trodden revolutionary path, to see more clearly the prospects of the revolution in the time to come, therefore enhancing their pride, confidence and militant will.

This time we celebrate the party's anniversary in a year during which we will mark several major anniversaries of the nation. It is also the concluding year of the Third Five-Year Plan and the year to prepare for the 1986-90 plan. The future of our homeland is very good. The path forward has been mapped out by the fourth and fifth party congresses. The resolutions of the recent sixth and seventh plenums of the party Central Committee have set out judicious and creative policies and working methods. Entering the year 1985, with a deeper understanding of the party line and richer experience, and with stronger forces and higher enthusiasm, we will certainly overcome all difficulties, bring into play our great potentialities and achieve new changes to take our country one further step in our advance.

At the age of fifty five, our party is full of vitality, well tempered in leading the struggle for national defence, and has become more and more mature in leading the socialist revolution. Our whole party, from the Central Committee to each party member, is determined to go ahead to fulfill its historic mission of leading the entire people and Army in the struggle to firmly safeguard our independence and freedom, make our country "ten times more beautiful", and bring about a happy life to the whole society, to every family and to every Vietnamese.

Long live the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam! Long live the Socialist Republic of Vietnam! Long live the heroic Vietnamese people! The great President Ho Chi Minh lives forever in our cause! All for the socialist homeland, for the happiness of the people!

TRUONG CHINH, OTHERS PAY TRIBUTE TO HO CHI MINH

OW031005 Hanoi VNA in English 0929 GMT 3 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 2 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee (C.P.V.C.C.), the National Assembly, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee today paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum here on the 55th anniversary of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The delegation was led by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V.C.C. and president of the State Council; Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V.C.C. - chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Hoang Quoc Viet, honorable president of the Fatherland Front Central Committee.

LE DUC THO, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN PARIS

BK041615 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 4 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Le Duc Tho, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee, arrived in Paris yesterday morning to attend the 25th Congress of the French Communist Party [FCP]. It was welcomed at the airport by Gisele Moreau, Political Bureau member and secretary of the F.C.P. Central Committee; Louis Luc, mayor of Choisy-le-Roi town and others. Also arriving yesterday was a delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party led by Khamphai Boupha, member of the party Central Committee. It was welcomed by Jacques Leser, mayor of Bessons town, and others.

MINUTES TO AGREEMENT WITH LIBYA SIGNED

LD020332 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0015 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Minutes of an agreement between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam were signed last night. The agreement minutes comprise cooperation in the economic, health, and agricultural fields between the fraternal countries.

General Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers, and the accompanying delegation left Tripoli last night. Gen Giap made a statement to the correspondent of JANA in which he praised the results of his visit and said that his visit has contributed to the consolidation and the development of the relations of cooperation between the two friendly countries.

NGUYEN CO THACH CONGRATULATES CSSR COUNTERPART

OW020915 Hanoi VNA in English 0746 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 1 -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach yesterday sent a message of congratulations to his Czechoslovak counterpart, Bohuslav Chnoupek, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the diplomatic relations between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia. The message says: "Over the past 35 years, our two peoples have always stood shoulder to shoulder and assisted each other in the common struggle for peace, national independence and socialism. The militant solidarity and the fraternal cooperation between our two countries have constantly developed on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism". Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach thanked the party, the government and the people of Czechoslovakia for their great support and valuable assistance for the Vietnamese revolution.

AUSTRALIAANZUS MEMBERS CANCEL 'SEA EAGLE' EXERCISE

BK050112 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0100 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Text] Amid Australian and American concern over New Zealand's ban on visits by nuclear-capable ships, the three members of the ANZUS defense alliance have canceled joint naval exercises.

The exercise codenamed "Sea Eagle" was to have begun late this month in the Tasman Sea off eastern Australia. However, the Australian prime minister, Mr Hawke, has announced during the visit to Brussels that the exercise will not go ahead. Mr Hawke said he would discuss replacement exercises with the Reagan administration during a visit to Washington later this week. He had also talked to the New Zealand Government about how to maintain the defense relationship.

The Australian prime minister said he was sure the United States did not intend to abrogate the ANZUS Treaty.

A spokesman for the United States Government has said it is reviewing defense cooperation with New Zealand following the rejection yesterday of a second request for a naval port visit.

The New Zealand prime minister, Mr Lange, today defended his government's stand, saying it had been consistent in its policy. He said the ship concerned, names by the American spokesman as the destroyer Buchanan was clearly part of the nuclear-capable section of the United States Navy.

Beazley Comments

BK050500 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Excerpt] In Canberra, the minister for defense, Mr. Beazley, said the cancellation [of ANZUS "Sea Eagle" exercises] was caused by the withdrawal of the United States. Mr Beazley said the federal government would enter into discussions immediately with the United States and secretly with New Zealand on ways in which Australia's defense interests with those countries could be pursued separately.

Mr Beazley said the Australian Government valued very highly the continued close cooperation in defense matters with both the United States and New Zealand. He said the defense relationship with the United States was fundamental to Australia's national security. At the same time, Australia and New Zealand had a common strategic concern with the security of the southwest Pacific region.

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES MX TESTS

BK041523 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 4 Feb 85

[From the "Australian Insight" program moderated by Margaret Jollow]

[Excerpt] Revelation of the Australian Government's agreement to provide limited facilities for American aircraft and warships monitoring the MX trails in waters close to Australia has come at a time when there are growing mumbles within the Labor Party over Australia's relations with the United States. The left wing of the party wants the government to adopt a strong antinuclear policy, and the MX decision has caused an enormous row in Australian political circles as Prime Minister Hawke prepares to meet President Reagan in Washington later this week. From Canberra John Lombard outlines the story:

[Begin recording] [Lombard] The Conservative government of Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser originally agreed to provide support for the American MX missile tests. But the change of government in March 1983 prompted the U.S. Administration to seek a reaffirmation of the approval. The then minister for defense, Mr Gordon Scholes, considered it but decided that there should be some modifications if the Labor government was to agree. The government sought and got assurances that the missiles would not land in Australian waters, in particular, that the impact zone would be outside Australia's 200-mile fishing zone.

The government also demanded that the missile flight path would be limited to international waters. In November 1983, three key Australian ministers agreed to the American request. They were the prime minister, Mr Bob Hawke; the foreign minister, Mr Bill Hayden; and the then minister for defense, Mr Gordon Scholes. But that decision was only ratified by cabinet -- and then only by a cabinet committee -- last week. The full cabinet has never considered the matter, and certainly the full parliamentary party had never even been given the chance to discuss it.

But just what has been agreed to? The present minister for defense, Mr Kim Beazley:

[Beazley] The question is whether or not we are going to be prepared to provide a limited amount of logistic support. But that limited amount of logistic support [word indistinct] want to conjure up some sort of sinister image that this was an active Australian participation in the monitoring process. What that support amounts to is providing the normal refueling and victualing facilities made available to the crews of any American aircraft which is flying to this country.

[Lombard] So, in fact, the Australian support for the MX test involves merely allowing U.S. aircraft, which are monitoring the missiles, to stage through Sydney, and provide them with fuel and other facilities. But the fact that any sort of support is being offered to such a sensitive weapon as the MX poses an enormous dilemma for the Hawke government, which has prided itself on the stand it has been taking in pushing arms control. After all, the MX, which stands for Missile Experimental, is being developed as the largest and most accurate ballistic missile in the U.S. armory. Propelled by 3-rocket motors, it can carry 10 independently targetable nuclear warheads, and it is said to have an extraordinary degree of accuracy.

The left wing of the Labor Party, predictably, is furious with the government's decision, and its leaders are vowing to have it overturned. There had been meetings over the weekend between left-wing members and even talk of calling a special Labor Party conference to deal with the matter. But to achieve anything within the party, the left would need the support of another influential group -- the center left -- one of whose leaders is the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden.

Mr Hayden had not given any indication of his feelings about the issue. In any case, he is in a difficult position to do so because he was one of the key trio of ministers who gave the Americans the go-ahead. But how does the government overcome this essential problem of being seen on the one hand as supporting the Western alliance -- and that means the United States -- while on the other campaigning for an end to the arms race? Is there something schizophrenic about the government's stand? No, according to the defense minister, Kim Beazley.

[Beazley] Well, I do not think there is anything schizophrenic in the positions that have been adopted by the government in this regard.

I think the point has always been made clear about the position which we had adopted on arms control arrangements. And as a question which relates to our cooperation with the United States through the joint facilities, our cooperation with the United States through a willingness to accept visits by American warships, the whole panoply of ANZUS arrangements, our arms control position has been conceived firmly within that context. And that is, that we do expect that as a result of a close relationship with the United States that when we have the areas of disagreement between ourselves and the United States on matters of arms control policy, we are going to be listened to on a different basis from the way in which other people will be listened to. We might present, perhaps, similar positions to ourselves.

[Lombard] The problem for the Hawke Labor government is that to reverse the MX decision now would cause untold damage to Australia's relations with the United States, and through that relationship to the ANZUS defense alliance. ANZUS, the treaty that links Australia, New Zealand, and the United States, is already under great strain because of New Zealand's stand on refusing to allow American warships to visit its ports because the United States will not declare whether or not they are nuclear-armed

The government in Canberra can be expected to argue that it has already won concessions from Washington on a request originally agreed to by a previous government. The tests proposed by the United States were to have taken place early last year but had been postponed, and the suggestion is that it might not even be this year but some time in 1986 before they take place. But if Mr Hawke is to salvage some credibility from the row, he will need to do it when he visits Washington this week.

The last time he was there, he went all the way with President Reagan. The question is whether Mr Hawke can persuade the American President that he -- Mr Hawke -- has enough IOU's brought up for [word indistinct] repayment. Mr Hawke cannot afford at the moment to return to Australia empty-handed. [end recording]

NEW ZEALAND

LANGE REMAINS 'OPTIMISTIC' ABOUT ANZUS FUTURE

BK050815 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 5 Feb 85

[Excerpts] New Zealand prime minister, Mr Lange, remains optimistic about the future of the ANZUS defense treaty linking Australia and the United States with New Zealand despite today's cancellation of a joint naval exercise. After learning of the United States decision to pull out of the exercise, codenamed "Sea Eagle," Mr Lange says he believed it did not signal end to all U.S. involvement in ANZUS.

However, THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper quotes American officials as saying New Zealand's refusal to allow port access to American nuclear-armed or -powered ships would lead to a reassessment of ANZUS, and a State Department official is quoted as saying the review includes a decision on whether the United States would continue to participate in the alliance.

Mr Lange, who heard of the decision to cancel the exercise from a radio broadcast, said it was significant that he had not been informed officially before the announcement was made. The prime minister said there was no possibility of the American action forcing the New Zealand Government to allow access to nuclear-powered or -armed ships.

SRV PROPOSAL REFLECTS 'FAILURE' OF OFFENSIVE

BK030510 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar returned from Hanoi to Bangkok in the middle of this week with optimism about a Vietnamese proposal on a solution for the Cambodian conflict. The UN secretary general's optimism may be influenced by a change in the Vietnamese attitude in welcoming him in Hanoi last Monday. Prior to his arrival in Hanoi, he was criticized by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, who accused the United Nations of having bloodstained hands for allowing the (?Cambodian) guerrillas, including the Pol Pot-led guerrillas, to use Cambodian refugee camps in Thailand for military purposes. However, Thach welcomed the UN secretary general upon arrival in Hanoi by saying that his 2-day visit to the Vietnamese capital would be of paramount importance for peace.

Upon his return to Bangkok last Thursday from Hanoi, Perez de Cuellar said that the outcome of his talks with Thai, Lao, and Vietnamese leaders has raised hopes for a settlement of the Cambodian conflict. However, the Hanoi proposal he carried was rejected by Prince Sihanouk, leader of the Cambodian coalition, who had come to meet him in Bangkok. The Hanoi proposal more or less calls for the suppression of the Khmer Rouge before the resumption of negotiations on the 6-year Cambodian conflict. According to Sihanouk, the Vietnamese proposal is designed to break up the Cambodian coalition.

It should be noted that the political goal of Vietnam's summer offensive against the noncommunist guerrillas this year is to halt Western support for the Cambodian coalition. We can conclude that the Hanoi proposal carried by the UN secretary general reflects Vietnam's failure to achieve the political goal of its summer offensive. A contradiction appears in the minds of Hanoi. On the one hand, Vietnam wants to eliminate the noncommunist guerrillas by intensifying its summer offensive, while on the other, it wants to suppress the Khmer Rouge through the proposal. This contradiction has emerged because Vietnam has failed to achieve the political goal of its military offensive of destroying the noncommunist guerrillas and allowing the Khmer Rouge to survive. Vietnam originally believed the Khmer Rouge would be very isolated politically despite its survival. However, Vietnam has now started to attack the communist Khmer Rouge guerrillas because its tactic changed following the failure of its military offensive against the noncommunist guerrillas.

10,000 VIETNAMESE REFUGEES CURRENTLY ON GALANG

BK020758 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 2 Feb 85

[Excerpt] As many as 10,000 Vietnamese refugees are currently being processed on Galang Island, Riau, prior to their acceptance by third countries. Of this number, a total of 4,000 persons came from refugee camps in Thailand.

Speaking to newsmen following his call on President Suharto at his residence on Cendana Street today, Suyoso, the general chairman of the Indonesian Red Cross Society Executive Council [PB-PMI], accompanied by PB-PMI Secretary General Suhanda, said that the 4,000 Vietnamese refugees have received a guarantee for their resettlement in certain third countries. Indonesia is only rendering its assistance in the processing program, which includes health services and so on.

PAPERS DISCUSS IMPACT OF OIL PRICE REDUCTION

BK011543 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 1 Feb 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The reduction of Indonesian oil price from \$29.53 to \$28.53 per barrel in accordance with the decision made at an OPEC meeting in Geneva on Wednesday is viewed by ANGKATAN BERSENJATA as being a severe blow to countries -- including Indonesia -- which depend on oil as the major foreign exchange revenue. But this is inevitable in view of the prevailing market where supply greatly exceeds demand. Indonesian is well prepared for the price reduction because it has tried for a long time to cushion the impact by boosting its nonoil and nongas commodity exports, diversifying its commodity exports, seeking new foreign markets, and implementing new taxation laws. As such, the impact of the price reduction can be minimized.

SINAR HARAPAN believes that OPEC's decision not to use the Arabian light oil as the standard measurement has shown OPEC's more realistic attitude. The problem now is how Indonesia can utilize OPEC's realistic attitude so that the marketing policy of our oil remains up to date with the market situation in East Asia.

SUARA KARYA hails the government's decision not to take a shortcut solution to the oil price reduction by devaluing the rupiah because a devaluation is not a relevant way to cushion the impact of a price reduction. Industrial countries might benefit from the reduction and be able to economically recover. If so, Indonesia's nonoil and nongas commodity exports will also increase.

MERDEKA says that with the oil price reduction, the projected oil revenue in the state budget must be adjusted and modified, which means the domestic economic situation will be affected.

KOMPAS thinks that the price reduction has both negative and positive aspects. Therefore, we should not be panic-stricken because, through a small modification of the 1985-86 state budget, the government and the parliament will be able to solve this problem. The real problem lies in the fact that to modify the state budget on paper is easy, but its actual implementation is a different matter. If all parties in our country get a more complete picture and are willing to share the common burden, all the problems arising from the price reduction will surely be overcome.

MINISTER SUBROTO REELECTED OPEC PRESIDENT

BK030726 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 1 Feb 85

[Text] At the conclusion of 73d meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Geneva from 28 to 30 January, the conference unanimously reelected Indonesian Mines and Energy Minister Subroto as its president, with Algerian Minister of Energy and Petrochemical Industries Belkacem Nabi as alternate president.

The conference also welcomes representatives of Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, and Mexico, who attended the meeting as observers.

MALAYSIACOMMENTARY VIEWS UN CHIEF'S SOUTHEAST ASIA VISIT

BK041010 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The visit paid to Malaysia by the UN secretary general, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, was an important event for the whole nation. The more immediate purpose of Mr Perez de Cuellar's journey to our shores was to brief the government on details of the discussions in Hanoi. For Malaysia and the ASEAN partners, the fighting and the escalation of the exodus of refugees from the Thai-Kampuchean border areas continue to be a major preoccupation. In the words of the Malaysian prime minister, Dr Mahathir Mohamed, the United Nations should continue to (?recede) the Kampuchean problem in order to prevent a further escalation of the conflict and the involvement of the superpowers.

Doubtless the brief presence of the UN secretary general in Malaysia and Thailand can be interpreted as the international organization's sensitivity to the realities of the Kampuchean issue. The chief executive of the world body would have been aware of the deep concern felt in this part of the world and with the refusal of Vietnam to talks things over and its willful pursuit of a military solution. The ASEAN fraternity has been working hard to keep this grave problem in the forefront of the UN's attention that the world body needs to do much more than merely take this as a complaint.

Nobody expected the UN secretary general's visit to lead to an immediate ending of the Kampuchean crisis. However, his observations and perceptions of Vietnam's intentions based on his discussions with the decisionmakers in Hanoi have provided Malaysia and its ASEAN clique with reliable data on ways to plan future diplomatic strategies. The ASEAN leaders will assess the findings of the secretary general. In this connection, the 2-day special meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers, which will take place in Bangkok on 11 and 12 February, will be the focus of much attention both within and outside this region. ASEAN will keep on for a peaceful political solution to the Kampuchean issue. It will only be too happy to welcome a new era of peace relations with Vietnam for the sake of the people of the entire region. The goal of ASEAN is not political rivalry, nor the pursuit of power, but the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality.

The international community is also aware of the successful manner in which ASEAN has reached out to develop harmonious relations with the island nations of the South Pacific. Malaysia itself has a substantial assistance program in public administration and education developments are the best evidence of Malaysia's faith in the UN Charter and the ideals for which the UN exists. At the same time, Malaysia expects all other UN members to do their fair share for the good of all. It is in that search that Malaysia cordially welcomed Mr Perez de Cuellar, for we know only too well that we are living in an age of greater international interdependence, which calls for more international cooperation.

SOVIET EMBASSY ASSURED OF SEARCH FOR OFFICIAL

HK050826 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 5 Feb

[Text] The government has launched a search for a Soviet official who was reported to have disappeared in Manila. The search was launched after the Soviet Embassy in Manila confirmed that Vladimir Ivanovich was missing after leaving his hotel on January 21.

Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino said the Philippine Government has been informed about the disappearance in Manila of the Soviet citizen and is trying to trace his whereabouts. The Soviet Embassy had informed Tolentino that authorities in Moscow and Ivanovich's wife and family have expressed concern over the fate of the Soviet official. Tolentino assured the Soviets that the Philippine Government is exerting all efforts to find the Soviet official.

TOLENTINO: U.S. ADVISERS TO PROVIDE TRAINING

HK040524 Hong Kong AFP in English 0358 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Manila, Feb 4 (AFP) -- The U.S. military advisers to be sent to the Philippines should not command local soldiers in the campaign against communist insurgency, Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino said here today.

"I have never understood (that) the United States would send U.S. military advisers in the form of commanders in the field. That is to me inconceivable," the minister told a group of journalists at an open forum. The U.S. Embassy here recently confirmed that military advisers would be sent here to acquaint Filipino soldiers with U.S. equipment to be bought by the government under the two allies' military assistance program.

The confirmation followed statements by Mr Tolentino in which he noted that a visiting U.S. official had been quoted as saying that advisers would be arriving here to help train the local military. The minister said today that he believed these advisers would stick to "giving instructions, information and training, mostly in, let us say, schools and training centers of the military" and to acquainting Filipino soldiers with new U.S.-made equipment. He said he could not even remember if it was Paul Wolfowitz, assistant state secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, or Richard Lee Armitage, assistant defense secretary for international security affairs, who reportedly disclosed the possible arrival of the advisers. Both officials publicly expressed Washington's concern over the growth of the estimated 10,000-12,000 strong communist New People's Army (NPA) and reiterated U.S. support for the Philippine Government's counterinsurgency efforts.

TOLENTINO: MARCOS TO NEVER STEP DOWN VOLUNTARILY

HK040956 Hong Kong AFP in English 0914 GMT 4 Feb 85

[Text] Manila, Feb 4 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos will never voluntarily step down and only an "act of God" or circumstances beyond his control could force snap elections, Foreign Minister Arturo Tolentino said here today. Mr. Tolentino admitted that "many people" disliked the Marcos administration but warned that an acting president who took over in case of a vacancy before the scheduled 1987 polls would be "very weak" for a nation in crisis.

"Knowing the man, I would think it is inconceivable that he would voluntarily quit the presidency. So if any vacancy occurs...it may be by an act of God, or by circumstances completely beyond the control of President Marcos," he told a group of journalists.

There have been persistent rumors here in opposition and other circles of snap elections before 1987, possibly this year, due to the supposedly failing health of the 67-year-old Mr. Marcos, who has been in power for 20 years.

According to an oft-mentioned scenario, Mr. Marcos would resign to pave the way for his wife Imelda's election as president.

The president, who has not been seen outside his downtown Manila palace since going into seclusion in November ostensibly due to the flu, has dismissed the rumors and maintained that polls will be held when his term ends in 1987.

"Many people may not like the administration of President Marcos and they may feel it is better that this administration end before 1987," said Mr. Tolentino, acknowledged as the most independent-minded member of the cabinet.

But he added: "Between the disadvantage of an administration of Mr. Marcos where many people are no longer satisfied and the disadvantage of an acting president that is constitutionally weak, I would prefer to wait until 1987."

"The danger of waiting will not be as great as the danger of a presidency that is very weak at this present stage of our history," said Mr. Tolentino.

The Constitution provides that in case of a vacancy before the scheduled polls, the national assembly speaker should act as caretaker president until elections are held not more than 70 days from the time the vacancy occurs.

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